The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., addressed to COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: One Year ($2 invariably in advance). Clubs of Twenty, at $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1873. NO. 260.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1873.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE GOODRICH MURDER.

Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Goodard, the murderess of Charles Goodrich, slept soundly in the Kings county jail last night. The leading papers were furnished her at her request to-day, and she read all they contained in reference to her case. Some of the statements, she remarked, were incorrect, but she did not particularize them. For a time she appeared in a rather melancholy mood, but subsequently brightened up and appeared very cheerful. She conversed some time with Fanny Hyde, the murderess of George W. Watson, whom she considerably resembles. They spent the greater part of the time in each other's company. The excitement in Brooklyn over the case is unabated, and it is the topic of conversation in every house and upon every corner. This morning Miss King's effects, with the exception of a number of letters and articles of the deceased found in her possession, were sent to the jail. The watch, pocket-book, rings, seals, &c., will be handed over to the District Attorney, and will be used as evidence on the trial. The trial, however, will not take place for three months, as it will be September before the next Grand Jury is empannelled.

Miss Palm, the adjuncat of Goodrich, had a long interview with the murderess to-day. The detective, Miss Handy, is still in search of Roscoe, as is also Lucette Meyers.

SHORT NOTES.

A silver vase, worth five thousand dollars, and two oil paintings, one a life size portrait of Thomas Adolis Emmett, and the other of Chancellor Kent, the gift of the late Hugh Maxwell, were to-day presented to the law library.

The Excise Commissioners stated to-day that the announcement of any specified time for the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law is wholly unauthorized. The Brooklyn Excise Board was dissolved to-day and its duties turned over to the Police Commissioners, by virtue of a new charter.

The reports of foul play in the death of Miss Willett are fully exploded. The body bears evidence of no murder, and the effort to stamp the case of an eccentric old lady, living all alone and dying without attendance. The remains have been entrusted to her grandchildren for burial.

Joseph Cloud, of Trenton, has wagered $5,000 that he will in one hundred and twelve days row 2,400 miles without eating or sleeping more than five minutes at a time. The rowing is to take place between Trenton and Philadelphia.

James Jackson, negro, charged with having murdered a white mulatto girl named Mary McGahee, charged with the murder of Mrs. McCabe, were arraigned to-day and pleaded not guilty.

MORE CASES OF ARSON.

The following telegram has been received at the office of the Anglo American Telegraph Company in this city: "The steamers Kangaroo and Edinburgh arrived at Placentia, Newfoundland, on Sunday morning, with the cable on board from the line between that place and Sydney, Cape Breton. The Edinburgh came into collision with an iceberg in a dense fog off Cape Race, and lost her bow and otherwise damaged, but the ship was not much injured.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The Fire at Grand Rapids—Losses and Insurance.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., July 14.—One of the most appalling facts about the fire was the rapidity with which it spread. It seemed to break from the first. The smoke from the Bridge Street House barn, in which the fire commenced, rolled up in dark and frightful columns, looking as though it came from the mouth of hell, and before the people who had gathered there had time to express their wonder the flames burst out and seemed to leap across Kent street to East Side, and the Grand Rapids Gazette office was on fire in an instant the mill and half a dozen houses were in flames. There was no power on earth that could stop the rapid progress. The fire seemed to run on the ground, but what water they throwed upon the flames had no more effect upon it than if it had been thrown from a spoon. The fire fiend was abroad, and seemed to laugh at the puny efforts of the firemen. The fire rushed, leaped and drove on like mad, and stopped not until it had swept out of existence every thing in its way. It stopped when its work of destruction was done, and there were no more buildings in its way. The following are the principal losses at the fire yesterday: Rice & Pearse, flouring mill, $50,000, insurance $20,000; Bridge House barn and damage to Gano House and furniture $8,000, insurance to cover loss; Kent House, $25,000; stores, furniture, bedding, &c., $2,000, insured; E. P. Spear, agent for Cutler & Walker, pedding wagon and contents and two horses, $2,000, total loss; John Cordes, dwelling and furniture, $2,000, insurance $600; J. W. Allen, dwelling, $2,000, partially insured; John M. Gorham, three dwellings and furniture, $7,000, insurance $4,000; Fred. Mayer, dwelling and furniture, $2,000, partially insured; Frank Boxbelmer, barn, shop and damage to note and Temple House, $8,000, insurance $6,500; G. & C. Christ, brewery, dwelling, malt house, ice house, cooper shop and saloon, $20,000; insurance $6,500; Dr. Hunter, dwelling and furniture, $5,000, insurance $1,800; Geo. Schroeder, dwelling and furniture, $3,000, insurance $1,500; Insurance; Edward Leitell, dwelling and furniture, $6,000, insurance $2,500; Charles Gunther, dwelling and furniture, $3,000, insurance $1,800; Adolph Leitell, dwelling and furniture, $6,000, insured for $2,500; Charles Fishback, dwelling, $5,000, insurance $2,500; Geo. Lehman, damage to dwelling $800; Wm. Logie, dwelling and furniture, $5,000, insurance $2,000; household goods, $250; Robert Cutler, dwelling and furniture, $5,000, insurance $1,000; total amount of insurance $161,18.. Probable loss of insurance companies $160,000. Total amount property destroyed $500,000.

C.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease Still Decreasing.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Two deaths from cholera were reported at the Board of Health office to-day.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The cholera has broken out among the convicts in the Penitentiary. Up to this time two cases are reported to have resulted fatally. One of the fatal cases was that of Thomas J. Lawrence, of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, who has been in poor health for years. The other was Samuel Behm, a life time convict from Hamilton county, who has been in prison eighteen years. The entire prison is disinfected and in excellent condition, so it is thought the disease is now under control.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—Several deaths occurred from cholera brought on by imprudence in Paducah, Ky., yesterday and last night—the number not reported.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—No deaths reported from cholera to-day.

EKRON, Iowa, July 14.—Two cases of Asiatic cholera were reported here to night.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned While Bathing Near Johnstown, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN, July 14.—Henry Levendry, a young man about eighteen years of age, was drowned yesterday (sunday) afternoon, while bathing at a place called the Rocks, about two miles from this place. No ingnest. This is the fourth person drowned at this place in the last three years.

Thrown from a Wagon and Instantly Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, July 14, 1873.—A serious accident occurred here this morning on Eighth street, by the running away of a team of horses, throwing the driver, a young man by the name of Wm Morningstar, from the wagon and killing him instantly. He was employed in hauling brick for Moran & Co.

Four Young Men Drowned.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—About six this afternoon, in the river ten miles below the city, off Willow Grove, a squall struck and capsized a sail boat containing seven young men, four of whom, Miller Spence, aged seventeen; Jacob Andrews, aged twenty-two; Baldwin Wilson, aged eighteen, and George Cook, aged twenty, were drowned.

The Steamer Tigress Starts for the Polar Regions.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamer Tigress sailed this evening from the navy yard on the voyage in search of the Polaris. During the morning a supply of coal and water was taken aboard, and in the afternoon a quantity of clothing and baggage was placed on the steamer. At five o'clock the Tigress cast loose from her moorings, and headed up stream. The men on the receiving ship Vermont and corvette Brooklyn manned the yards and cheer after cheer was heard from both ships. The Tigress responded will from the decks and rigging of the Tigress. The expeditionary vessel then steamed slowly to the direction of Hell Gate. As she passed the government battery one final shot was fired. The Tigress then steadily steamed along the East river, accompanied by the Navy tug Catalpa, on board of which were Mrs. Greer, wife of Captain Greer, Lieut. Chandler, and several other ladies. Many ladies and children watched the vessel from the Navy Yard dock until she was out of sight.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

During a heavy hail storm yesterday morning a passenger train from Hornellsville, on the Erie Railway, ran into a gravel train four miles from this city, seriously injuring four laborers, and cutting and bruising several others.

Rumors having been circulated that Thurlow Weed was seriously ill, announcement has been made that although he had suffered recently from chronic difficulties, his general health has remained as good as usual.

The Agricultural and Editorial excursion party to Virginia, Indian Territory, Colorado and parts of the Rocky mountains will leave to-day.

Mrs. Walworth and her youngest son have taken up their residence in Saratoga village, and on Sunday attended Catholic service in the prison chapel, by special request. No visitors will be allowed to see Frank, who looks remarkably well under the private office of the clerk of the shoe department.

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FROM INDIANA, PA.

A Thriving Place—Want of Telegraph Management—In cresting Law Suit—The State Normal School Building.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., July 14, 1873.

One of the most flourishing towns of Western Pennsylvania is this handsome town of Indiana. There are two boroughs here in name, but they are practically one. The location is near the center of Indiana county, on high ground, and it is admirably laid out, with broad parallel streets, and roomy sidewalks sheltered by handsome trees. Being the county seat, it possesses the Court House and all the offices connected therewith, and the town thus enjoys the advantages of the periodical gatherings of such a place, together with the visits of one-horse traveling shows, street venders, mountebanks, &c. The population approximates three thousand, and includes more than an average number of wealthy people. Many residences will compare favorably with your East End mansions, while the business of the town shows the energy and thrift of the inhabitants. All the conveniences of city living are at hand, and a more pleasant and healthful location cannot be found in the State. The three newspapers published here are all doing well, and this itself is indicative of a healthy trade in all branches of business. The Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which terminates here, is said to be the most prosperous of all the branches of the great Central Road.

BAD TELEGRAPH MANAGEMENT.

There is need of a visit here from Mr. Rowe, the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and need of a reorganization of this office. Instead of being a convenience and benefit to the public, it sometimes is anything else. I have heard many complaints, and some very serious charges made against the management. That there is need of a change, I am satisfied; and an instance of neglect that came under my own observation may be mentioned. A telegram sent from a town over one hundred miles distant at 7 P. M. was not delivered until next morning, long after the departure of the train. Had the message been delivered the evening previous it would have saved much anxiety as well as the trouble and cost of a round trip. Complaints are, however, made of over charges, delays, want of secrecy, and rudeness. I do not know in whose hands the office is, but certainly there should be an investigation, and a remedy for whatever mismanagement there is found.

What promises to be

AN INTERESTING SUIT,

was commenced on Saturday by Joseph M. Thompson, Esq., attorney, being an action for damages against a well known physician of Jacksonville for alleged malpractice. As it is said to be urged on by envy because of Dr. D's. I withhold names. Some time since a young man was taken with inflammation of the lungs, and the defendant being called in, bled the patient from the arm quite freely. The patient has continued sick, and the arm that was lanced has, it is said, become powerless and has lost all flesh. It is claimed on the side of the plaintiff that in the lancing the Doctor severed or seriously wounded an important nerve. On the other hand, it is held that the subsequent inattention and error in treatment caused the arm to wither; waits even if a nerve was cut, it is what might occur to any surgeon. Both these views are maintained by practicing physicians of the county. Damages are claimed to the amount of $5,000.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

As your readers well know, twelve normal schools have been provided for by law, to be located throughout the Commonwealth, and to be aided by funds from the State Treasury. The liberal patronage of citizens of this county secured one of these schools to be located in this neighborhood, for the counties of Indiana, Armstrong, Westmoreland and Cambria. A beautiful piece of ground was selected west of the town, on the line of the railroad, and purchased for the low price of $7,000. A Board of Directors, consisting of nine persons, and a resident citizen was chosen by the subscribers to the stock, and proceeded at once to erect the building contracted to the subscription of over $50,000, made by citizens, the State appropriated $15,000, to be paid after certain progress of the work had been arrived at. The plans had secured Messrs. Drum & Kuhn, of Pittsburgh, as the architects, and plans, drawn, &c., were made and bids advertised for. It being found that, although the subscription as collected was not more than expected, changes were made to reduce the cost, and the contract was awarded Messrs. Voris, Haigh & Gregg, of Danville, Pa., a firm that has fulfilled many contracts throughout the State and has always been successful.

The firm sub-let the foundation masonry, and I regret to say that a contractor who has progressed considerably some little trouble has arisen. The building committee withheld cash on the 10th inst., on the grounds, as claimed, of imperfect foundations as to one of the walls. The difficulty will be adjusted in a meeting of the Board, and will be settled to-day. The contractors are willing to have the matter examined into, and in case any defects are objected to they will make it satisfactory. The only regret is in the matter of delay, as it is hoped to have the building under roof before winter. That the work been examined as it progressed, this delay, though it will be small, would have been avoided.

The building will be of brick, two hundred and twenty-one feet long, one hundred and fifty feet in depth and four stories high. It will contain all modern improvements and conveniences, and will possess ample room for the future. It is hoped to have it completed by January 1st, 1875. The total cost will exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Freedmen's Bureau Frauds.

Indignation in Military Quarters.

Cushing's Book on Alabama Claims.

The Latest Postal Department Rulings.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1873.

The Freedmen's Bureau Business.

Considerable indignation is expressed in military quarters at the course pursued by the Associated Press agency in this city in ignoring entirely their side of the Freedmen's Bureau irregularities, and sending off unverified statements on the authority of Gen. Howard. This affair assumes a more serious aspect than ever, and despite the contradictions sent from here in the general dispatches, there have been frauds somewhere. Gen. Vincent has papers and vouchers showing that moneys were received from the Treasury, but nothing to show that it was ever paid to the proper parties. The Attorney General, in his letter to the Secretary of War, expressed himself satisfied of this, when he said: "The papers which you enclose to me show that considerable sums of money have been taken from the Treasury by officers employed in the Bureau, by means of forged receipts and vouchers for beneties one colored soldiers, and by means of receipts of vouchers fraudulently obtained from them. It is generally conceded that the trial of Gen. Howard will be by court martial.

Cushing's Review of the Geneva Arbitration.

The French translation of Caleb Cushing's work on the Alabama Claims and the Geneva Award, is now being revised by the author. Mr. Cushing states that he has nearly completed his task, and that the French edition will be published in Paris about September. This American view of the case will thus reach the mass of the intellectual men of Europe who are conversant with French.

Postoffice Intelligence.

The following postoffices in Pennsylvania and West Virginia have been re-established during the past week:

Sand Patch, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; Dale City, five miles West.

Ullington, Monongalia county, West Virginia. Fairmount to Morgantown; Morgantown, three miles northeast.

Discontinued.—Townchester, Kanawha county, West Virginia. Papers to Kanawha Court House.

Distribution of Papers Through the City Mails.

It has been the practice for papers in many cities to send to the postoffice the copies for actual subscribers and have the same distributed by carriers free of charge. The abolition of all free mail matter puts a stop to this. The Postoffice Department has made the following decision on this subject:

"Daily newspapers deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers are subject to a postage of one cent each paper, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed. Weekly papers are the exception in favor of weekly papers, permitting the same to be delivered free by carriers within the quarterly rates. This being the only exception the Department can not place daily papers on the same footing."

Interesting to Postmasters.

The following is the substance of an official order issued by the Postoffice Department to be sent to postmasters:

"Full postage and registry fee having been prepaid on the letter to be registered, the registered package envelope in which it is inclosed to be transmitted from one postoffice to another, being only a cover or wrapper for the same, does not require pre-payment by stamps. Postmasters will issue and return registered letter receipts going with registered packages, but not require prepayment of the returned registered letter bill, which should be inclosed in a sealed envelope by some local postmaster, and sent to the office of origin unstamped. The 'return registered letter bill,' and also the 'return registered letter receipt' will be sent back to the office from which they originated, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and prepaid with an official penalty stamp."

Claim of the Syndicate.

It is stated in financial circles that the Syndicate will purchase from the Government to the extension of one per cent. on the new five per cents in which the payment of the Geneva award will be invested under the act of Congress. It is also supposed that the delay of Congress in providing for the final adjustment and settlement of the claims will entitle the claimants to be objected to they will make it satisfactory. The only regret is in the matter of delay, as it is hoped to have the building under roof before winter. That the work been examined as it progressed, this delay, though it will be small, would have been avoided.

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After a careful comparison of the old and the new rules, the following are the provisions that have been newly incorporated, or materially revised.

INSPECTION OF BOILER PLATES.

RULE 3. Every plate intended to be used for the construction of boilers to be used on steam vessels, shall be stamped by the manufacturer in the following manner, viz: At the diagonal corners, at a distance of about four inches from the edges, and also at or near the center of the plate, with the name of the manufacturer, the place where manufactured, and the number of pounds tensile strain it will bear to the sectional square inch.

The manner of inspecting, testing and stamping boiler-plates, by the United States Inspectors, shall be as follows, viz: The sheets to be inspected and tested shall be selected by the Inspectors, indiscriminately, from the lot presented, and shall not be less than one-tenth of the entire lot so presented, and the Inspectors shall have the power to cut from each sheet selected such piece to be taken, for the purpose of ascertaining its strength, the area of which shall equal one-sixtieth of one square inch. The manner in which this piece can be parted in the direction of its fiber or grain, represented by pounds avoirdupois multiplied by four, shall be the tensile strength, and the lot from which the test sheets were taken shall not be marked above the lowest number represented by these tests. The inspector shall also subject a piece taken from each selected sheet to repeated heating and cooling, and shall bend it short, both in a hot and cold state, and shall draw it out under the hammer, as it is called, in order to ascertain the other qualities mentioned in section thirty-six of the act aforesaid; and should these test pieces be found deficient in these qualities, the inspectors shall refuse to place the government stamp on the lot from which these test sheets were taken; but if the test pieces should prove to possess these qualities, then the inspector shall proceed to stamp the entire lot from which they were taken with the letters "U. S." and the figure denoting the inspection district in which the inspection was made.

All boiler plates tested and stamped as above shall be considered as having been inspected according to law; but should any local or other inspector have valid reasons for believing that frauds has been practiced, and that the stamps upon any such boiler plate are false, in whole or in part, he is empowered to re inspect and test the same.

The provisions of this rule shall take effect as soon as the inspectors are aprointed, and the manufacturers of boiler-plates notified of the same.

RELATING TO LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

RULE 4. Every steam-vessel navigating rivers only (except ferry-boats, freight-boats, canal boats, and towing-boats, of less than fifty tons), shall have at least one good substantial yawl boat, with lines attached and properly supplied with oars, and kept in good condition at all times for immediate use. And in addition thereto all passenger steamers shall be required to have one metallic life-boat in the ratio of one such boat for every sixty passengers allowed to be carried on such steamer by their certificates. No metallic life-boat shall not be required on Western rivers.

RULE 5. Steamers engaged in excursions, whether on rivers or oceans, shall be equipped as to life-boats as, in the opinion of the Supervising Inspector of the district, will best apply to the navigation in which they are engaged, but no such steamer shall be navigated without one good yawl and one metallic life boat.

RULE 6. Every steamer navigating the oceans or the great Northern and Northwestern lakes, shall be equipped with life boats in the ratio of one boat for every *thirty* persons allowed to be carried as passengers, or employed as crew, on board such steamer. The number of boats in each case to be determined by the inspectors action from the Treasury by officers employed in the Bureau, by means of forged receipts and vouchers for beneties one colored soldiers, and by means of receipts of vouchers fraudulently obtained from them. It is generally conceded that the trial of Gen. Howard will be by court martial.

Cushing's Review of the Geneva Arbitration.

The French translation of Caleb Cushing's work on the Alabama Claims and the Geneva Award, is now being revised by the author. Mr. Cushing states that he has nearly completed his task, and that the French edition will be published in Paris about September. This American view of the case will thus reach the mass of the intellectual men of Europe who are conversant with French.

Postoffice Intelligence.

The following postoffices in Pennsylvania and West Virginia have been re-established during the past week:

Sand Patch, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; Dale City, five miles West.

Ullington, Monongalia county, West Virginia. Fairmount to Morgantown; Morgantown, three miles northeast.

Discontinued.—Townchester, Kanawha county, West Virginia. Papers to Kanawha Court House.

Distribution of Papers Through the City Mails.

It has been the practice for papers in many cities to send to the postoffice the copies for actual subscribers and have the same distributed by carriers free of charge. The abolition of all free mail matter puts a stop to this. The Postoffice Department has made the following decision on this subject:

"Daily newspapers deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers are subject to a postage of one cent each paper, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed. Weekly papers are the exception in favor of weekly papers, permitting the same to be delivered free by carriers within the quarterly rates. This being the only exception the Department can not place daily papers on the same footing."

Interesting to Postmasters.

The following is the substance of an official order issued by the Postoffice Department to be sent to postmasters:

"Full postage and registry fee having been prepaid on the letter to be registered, the registered package envelope in which it is inclosed to be transmitted from one postoffice to another, being only a cover or wrapper for the same, does not require pre-payment by stamps. Postmasters will issue and return registered letter receipts going with registered packages, but not require prepayment of the returned registered letter bill, and should be inclosed in a sealed envelope by some local postmaster, and sent to the office of origin unstamped. The 'return registered letter bill,' and also the 'return registered letter receipt' will be sent back to the office from which they originated, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and prepaid with an official penalty stamp."

Claim of the Syndicate.

It is stated in financial circles that the Syndicate will purchase from the Government to the extension of one per cent. on the new five per cents in which the payment of the Geneva award will be invested under the act of Congress. It is also supposed that the delay of Congress in providing for the final adjustment and settlement of the claims will entitle the claimants to be objected to they will make it satisfactory. The only regret is in the matter of delay, as it is hoped to have the building under roof before winter. That the work been examined as it progressed, this delay, though it will be small, would have been avoided.

The building will be of brick, two hundred and twenty-one feet long, one hundred and fifty feet in depth and four stories high. It will contain all modern improvements and conveniences, and will possess ample room for the future. It is hoped to have it completed by January 1st, 1875. The total cost will exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

THE STATE MODEL FARM.

The State model farm, comprising some two hundred acres, is also located near Indiana, and has proven a great success.

A handsome new public school house has recently been completed in West Indiana, at a cost exceeding $10,000.

C.

CRIMES.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1873.

THE exports of domestic produce from Boston for the year ending June 30, were $29,386,000, an increase of $6,187,000 over last year. Most of this increase has accrued since January 1, 1873.

OF THE 35,170,294 passengers carried over the railroads in Pennsylvania last year, only thirty-three were killed—less than one in a million. The chances of death by railroad traveling, are, therefore, more than a million to one, in this State.

IT IS an ill-wind that blows nobody good. The late tempests out West have damaged the crops, it is true, but they have played havoc also with the cholera. The mortuary reports from the river cities, since the storms, indicate a decided improvement in their sanitary condition.

IF THERE was, really, any corruption in the United States Commission to the Vienna Exposition, the men employed in it carried their pigs to the right market. One of the banking institutions of that city has lost a quarter of a million dollars by a peculating cashier, and the Finance Minister has had to put an imperial commission to work investigating the accounts of Baron SCHWARZ-SENBORN, head of the exhibition itself.

IT WOULD seem from the evidence in the GOODRICH murder case, in Brooklyn, that there is some doubt about the woman known as KATE STODDARD being his murderess. There is a prevalent impression that she is insane, or is playing the insane dodge to shield the real criminal, who is supposed to be a man named ROSCOE. It may be that this is only the "theory" of the police; but the mystery seems as far from being explained as ever.

THE Democratic papers complain that so much clerical force was wasted in the burial of the President's father, JESSE R. GRANT, no less than thirteen clergymen having been present on that occasion. As the poor old man held a trifling office worth *fifty* dollars a month, did not drink whisky, and belonged to the Methodist church, *they* have no sympathy with such a *criminal*, and would, if they could, have condemned him to death without benefit of *clergy*.

THE New York *World* and other sheets of like character are trying to create the impression that it was the Republicans in the Constitutional Convention who tried to get that body to adjourn over the summer months. The motion to so adjourn was made by Judge WOODWARD, who does not pass for a Republican anywhere in Pennsylvania; and he was so chagrined at the refusal of the Convention to adopt his motion that he resigned his membership in it. Is not the *World* just a little bit hard up for party capital, just now?

ALL signs fail in dry weather, but the signs on the tops of the houses are most likely to fail in windy weather. A large sign on a Market street store, in Philadelphia, blew down last spring and struck a lad of fourteen, crippling him for life. In a subsequent suit brought against the owner for damages, the Judge who tried the case charged that it was the owner's duty not only to see that the sign was put up securely in the first place, but to have the fastenings examined from time to time, to see that they remained secure. The jury gave a verdict for five thousand dollars damages, which is a good sign, although it was in a case about a sign in very bad condition.

THE receipts of pig metal and iron ore at this port for the six months ending July 1, show a gratifying increase, as the following table will show:

	1872.	1873.
Pig Iron and Ore Receipts by Rail from January to June 30, tons.	217,540	231,590
	144,821	178,171
By River, January to June 30, tons.	44,872	79,171
Total tons	362,412	310,761
Increase in six months, tons		48,349

This increase is at the rate, nearly, of 2,000 tons a week; and now that the Ashtabula route to the Lake is in operation, we may reasonably look to a greater rate of increase during the next six months.

THE attempt of the New York *Herald* and other Democratic sheets to get up a political scare over the imaginary danger of GRANT'S candidacy for a third term and his possible assumption thereafter of dictatorial powers, has not been successful. The people do not scare worth a cent. The Democratic papers have sounded the alarm vigorously; have dwelt pathetically upon the extravagant spending; and have warned the public with an urgency that would be commendable, if the whole thing were not so ridiculous. But every thing goes on as before, undisturbed; the people eat, drink and are merry; are married and are given in marriage, just as has been the case for a hundred years past. It is very evident they do not believe there is any danger.

THE case of General HOWARD is a godsend to the Democratic press. They *assume* that there is an unexplained deficiency in *his* accounts, as a disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, of $800,000; but this is merely an imaginary sum. No authoritative intimations have been given as to the amount of the unsettled accounts. All that is known is that there is a deficiency in the accounts of some of General HOWARD'S subordinates, and the Attorney General has given his opinion that the General is responsible, pecuniarily, for the acts of his subordinates. That is all that has been made known so far; and the result of any legal trial that may be instituted will alone show how much the responsibility amounts to. We are confident it will not prove large, and that the investigation will not in the least affect General HOWARD'S integrity.

AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.

American credit ought to be as good as, if not better, than the credit of any other nation in the money markets of the world. The reasons which warrant the assertion are too apparent to need repetition, as every person sufficiently intelligent to feel any interest in the subject has them at command. But the reason why American credit stands so low in Europe are not equally obvious. During the last few years much has been written on the fact, and it is often discussed in the circles of business men, and yet there cannot be said to be any prevalent and generally accepted theory of the subject. One cause frequently assigned for the fact is the dislike and distrust with which European capitalists are supposed to regard a republican form of government. This cause is easily shown to be insufficient. The Bourse is preeminently cosmopolitan, and however conservative its rulers may be, it is notorious that they do not allow their political partialities and prejudices to interfere with their pecuniary transactions. There are few of them who would not laugh at the suggestion that they should or could sacrifice their pecuniary interest to any predilection they might have for one form of government over another. They are besides thoroughly conversant with the internal condition and moving springs of affairs in the various monarchical States of the world, and know well the perils to which most of them are exposed in the present age. Whatever reasons formerly existed for doubting about the stability of the American government, have been completely neutralized by the events of the last decade; it has been proved to be one of the strongest governments on earth, rooted in the affections and in the deliberate conviction of its citizens that it suits them better than any other possible political form. It is therefore incredible that European capitalists can regard the American republic as less stable or as offering less trustworthy guaranties of its ability to pay its debts than those monarchies, which already burdened with outstanding accounts, still expend an enormous proportion of each year's income in the maintenance of standing armies. But the notion that American republicanism depresses American credit is most satisfactorily exploded by a reference to France. The money lenders who have lately trusted France did not know how soon the conservative would be put in authority established might become a real republic in the hands of the people, and French credit appears to exist quite independent of the form of government.

Another cause sometimes assigned for the lowness of American credit, is the prevailing corruption. But though the revelations of the Credit Mobilier swindle and other such recent scandals have not tended to improve American credit abroad, they do not suffice to account for its low condition. In fact, men so well informed as European capitalists know that most of the States of Europe, whose securities they prefer to ours, can claim no exemption from corruption. The evil is kept quiet there, and is not, for the most part, permitted to become a subject of scandal, while here everything is made public. And yet enough leaks out to show that the Great Republic is still comparatively virtuous in money matters. The New York *State Zeitung*, which may be regarded as a European authority, at any rate as familiar with both sides of the Atlantic, affirms that the evil of stock-gambling in America is still far below the height it has reached in Europe.

In the opinion of the able and respectable journal just named, the most important influences or causes which interfere with the circulation of American securities, both National and State, in the European markets, may be reduced to two. One of them is American heedlessness of the views prevalent in European States as to the full significance of such obligations, and the other is the lax way in which our public finances are managed, estimates made, appropriations exceeded, and liquidation ordered by legislative bodies, without troubling themselves to inquire whether means are on hand to do so, or how they are to be obtained. As an illustration of the first of these causes, the *Staats Zeitung* refers to the arrest on the part of the United States of the payment of interest on the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad. Of these bonds to the amount of twenty-eight millions, at least twenty-seven millions are in the hands of persons who bought them in good faith and supposed them a safe investment. After the government had countenanced the Credit Mobilier scheme and made it possible for the shareholders to receive their dividends in bonds of the Pacific Railroad, and they had sold their bonds and secured the money for them, the payment of the dividends was suddenly stopped preliminary to a prosecution for the punishment of the swindle which had been committed. In the judgment of the *Staats Zeitung*, the shock thus given to American credit in the European market will long be felt in the depression of American securities; an effect which would not be much, if at all, counteracted by the recovery of their money by individuals through an appeal to the courts.

An illustration of the lack of exactness in financial management *the Staats Zeitung* finds in the reduction of the debt during the financial year lately closed. According to Mr. BOUTWELL'S estimate *the* revenues to be collected in the year ending with the 30th of June would yield a *result* which, after paying all current expenses, would leave a surplus of about forty *millions* to be applied to the diminution of the *debt*. But though the internal taxes yielded nearly ten millions more than the Secretary expected, only twenty millions were left to be applied to the liquidation of the debt, Congress, in the last week of its session, having ordered expenditures—the infamous salary grab among the rest—which no person outside of that body had thought of as possible, and which, of course, the Secretary of the Treasury could not include in his estimates.

We confess that neither of the incidents mentioned by the *Staats Zeitung* seems to us of great importance by itself or likely to have much influence on American credit. And yet they may be worth mentioning as examples of a class of acts characteristic of a government free from the pecuniary stress under which the governments of the old world constantly labor; a class of acts often occurring which may have produced the prevalent impression that American legislators are less sensitive than European legislators to pecuniary obligations.

THE Philadelahia *Press* thinks that "organized opposition to the reforms in our State Constitution" is foreshadowed by the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL and other papers. The wish is father to the thought. We have in no instance opposed any genuine reform initiated by the Convention, and have no intention of doing so. When its work is completed, and we can learn, definitely, what the Convention has done, we shall cheerfully support any real "reform" we can find in its work. The *Press* does not need to be reminded that "all change is not reform;" and that a candid treatment of a portion of the men who compose the Convention, is not to be construed into hostility to any good that the Convention may do. There are many worthy men in the Convention; but as a body it has oftentimes rendered itself ridiculous. We are ready to support all its genuine "reforms;" but we are not afraid to deal with cant, sham and humbug, when indulged in there, as it has been too frequently, with as free a hand as we deal with them when displayed elsewhere.

Ecclesiastical Bummers.

Rev. Dr. CUYLER recently applied the term "Ecclesiastical bummers" to a class of men which is thus described by the *Examiner and Chronicler*: They hang around conferences, camp-meetings, Sunday schools, and mission work, embracing every opportunity to talk and to give their testimony, to the annoyance of the church generally; and like Jack-in-the-box, popping out as soon as the cover is lifted. At a late Sunday school convention, this class of men were referred to as "Sunday School killers"—men who go from school to school, and consume the time and patience of the teachers, simply to hear themselves talk. This element is at the base of all religious work everywhere. Their faces are as familiar as hereditary disease in families. Nothing can prove more clearly that God is in the Fulton street prayer-meeting than that it has outlived this class. They attended every one, and are known as the Ring. They are always on their feet when they can get a chance. They prevent strangers from taking part by springing to their feet at the first vacancy. These men utter the same prayer, say the same talk, week out and week in, and make the audience positively shiver when they come to their feet. They "feel constrained and warned;" but "bray them in a mortar with a pestle," and they will talk still. A daily prayer-meeting is held every afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association. These professional talkers are on hand. But the evangelical men with connection with that institution give them to understand that they can not consume the time of working Christian patience here. They settle on a new church with a peculiar gusto. The pastors, both through the press and private conference, are asking if there is any deliverance from this annoyance. "Who shall deliver us," they say, "from this calamity?"—*New York paper.*

THE Indiana saloon-keepers are just now busy in devising methods of escaping the liabilities of the State Liquor law, which is a very similar one to *Illinois law*, in that it provides for the collection of damages from liquor-sellers by members of the family or other relatives, in case the drunkard causes his family to come upon the county. The saloon-keepers of Bluffton have issued a regular notification to the public that, having obtained licenses according to the law to sell spirituous liquors, they propose to conduct their business according to law. They therefore notify all married women who do not want them to sell to their husbands to leave written notice to that effect within three days, "after all unmarried women or girls who have feelers or beaux whom they do not wish to have taking their bitters at our bars will please give like notice." They have also issued a form of permit for the use of wives, in which they grant the husband the right to "drink when he may please, and waive all claim for damages arising therefrom."

ISAAC E. JAMES, late Chief Engineer of the Truckee and Virginia City Railroad, has gone to the head of the Gulf of California, with a view of making a scientific exploration of the country between the gulf and the southern extremity of the great basin, which is known to be far below the tide-water, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of turning the waters of the gulf into the basin. This basin or depression extends northward nearly or quite to the southern boundary of Utah, and the consummation of this project would result in the formation of a sea of fresh water more than one hundred miles in length, and would be productive of great climatic changes throughout a vast scope of country. Mr. JAMES will commence his explorations at the point of greatest depression on the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and will probably be absent about six weeks.

TIME was, says the Chicago *Journal*, when dancers aimed to excel in graceful evolutions; when composers endeavored to charm by the melody of productions; and when musicians sought only to soothe or awaken the emotions of the listener. All this is now changed. The ball is a scene of gymnastic contortionists; composers seem to study who can invent the most intricate wrangle, which shall be characterized by the most surprising succession of incomprehensible noises; singers grow purple with their efforts to screech up and down the scale in some extravagant manner never before attempted; instrumental musicians hope to excite admiration solely by executing "the most difficult pieces." To do something difficult is the great achievement aimed at. Where is public taste going to?

CALIFORNIA is being rapidly settled. The Nomads are moving away. The cattle ranchers were the first to go. They were a wild, rough band, opposed to churches, schools, newspapers, improved highways and cultured fields. They have given us Indians, and one, by one, New Mexico, Texas or Arizona has received them. The "Pike" is growing beautifully less, itself, with the Indian he resembles in migratory habit, he will soon be seen no more. The moving Nomads and the vast array of unclassified frontiersmen, who have settled and are now thinned out, too, and California is beginning to congratulate herself on getting over that transition state, and almost as without salient characteristics in her population as her Eastern sisters.

THE Savannah, Ga., *News* says: Some of our extensive rice planters have determined to erect a paper mill in our city for the purpose of manufacturing paper out of rice straw. It is well known that very large quantities of rice straw accumulate on the rice plantations in the neighborhood of Savannah, on all the water-courses within the reach of tide-water, and that no particular disposition could be made of, except as forage and for making compost, for which the most profligate waste is necessary component with it. It is something which to a certain extent we must have at any price, to work up with American pig. Now that we have declared that point where it cannot compete with American iron, it is manifestly for the interest of our iron manufacturers to buy it as cheaply as possible.

THE defense in the Goodrich murder case will be emotional insanity, no doubt. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

> A wan, life-weary, miserable, hunted down woman has been lodged in the Brooklyn jail for the murder of Charles Goodrich. She admits she killed him, but her words and actions bear only too sad evidence that the frenzy, verging on madness, which led to the deed, still possesses her. What wonder that she seeks oblivion of her wretched existence in suicide? The truth of her awful story is not all out yet, but enough is known to stamp the memory of her betrayer with infamy, and to stir in the public breasts as much pity for the poor crazed murderess as there is loathing for her heartless and brutal victim.

A NEW ORLEANS lady (white) writes to the *Times* of that city: "I have known good and noble negroes; one, a woman, stands as a type of fidelity and honor which few living beings can equal—none surpass. By following out foolish prejudices, we have involved black and whites alike in a labyrinth of difficulties and almost hopeless poverty. As for miscegenation, we had it before the war. But, let me ask, was it white women who bore colored children, or the reverse? A negro murderer is another something now; before, she was powerless. The writer of this is a Southern woman, born and bred; her father was a Southerner ♁ built and a slaveholder all his life. His code of honor was, Do justice and love mercy; his child has no other."

THE proposed lease of the Gilman, Clin ton and Springfield Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central, says the Chicago *Tribune* of the 11th, was not consummated at the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday. The law of this State makes the written consent of every stockholder a prerequisite condition of any such lease, and as all of these could not be obtained, the Pennsylvania Central is backed in at least one of its attempts to swallow all the railroads in the country.

THE EVERGREEN.

A Leaf from the Seasons. Culled by a Chinese Youth.

'Twas spring, when 'mid a garden wild and wide
Where grew and bloomed on ev'ry side
All lovely plants that most do please,
There stood some modest-looking trees
Whose charming name was Evergreen.

But spring soon left, and summer onward came,
And all the trees were just the same,
Save that the young were matured now,
And richness hid in ev'ry bough,—
Together with the Evergreen.

Then summer went, and autumn now,
Strode in with voice of solemn, slow
Command, and bade them all to change
The beauteous color of their sunny leaves,—
All save the modest Evergreen.

But autumn, too, passed by, and dreary winter
Shear'd the trees of all their grandeur,
Till bare and lonely there they stood,
Like mourners in the neighborhood,—
All save the constant Evergreen.

'Tis even thus, when prosperous in the world,
When see some hearts with warmth unfurl'd;
But when cold winter's hour draws nigh,
Their sunny leaves of friendship die,—
All die, save constant Evergreen.
—*E. Lansen, in Springfield, Mass., Republican.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

When a New Hampshire juror finds himself unable to decide as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, he reports that every convict in the State prison yields a revenue to the State of two or three hundred dollars per year. And then he hesitates no longer.

The Mankato (Minnesota) *Review* says that most favorable reports are being received as to the growing flax. The crop promises from twenty-five to fifty per cent. better than last year, and the harvest will be much earlier, commencing about the 20th of this month.

A student at Cornell University sells lemonade in one of the College halls to save money to pay for his tuition.

A Salt Lake Gentile paper says: "It is currently reported that Brigham Young is going to establish a toll-gate on the Clay Creek Canyon road. We would advise no man to commit a breach of the peace, but if anyone chooses to pay toll with the contents of a double-barreled shot gun, he will not find us hounding him to the gallows."

A loathsome, ulcerous disease has broken out among the cigar smokers in California. Investigation has revealed the fact that among eight thousand Chinese cigar makers there are a great many afflicted with this disease, which is, of course, inoculated through the cigars which they handle to the mouth of the smokers.

B. F. Holland, of Utica, Illinois, celebrated the Fourth in a peculiar manner. He scattered fifty pounds of giant powder on the ground around a flag pole, and touched it off. The pole was raised out of the ground, the corner of a widow's house near by torn off, several panes of glass broken in another house and a man seriously injured.

The Bloomington *Progress*, writing of the recent rain storms in Benton township, Monroe county, Illinois, says the soil literally slid off of some of the hill farms to the great advantage of those having land in the valleys.

An obituary notice in a New England paper concludes with the information that the deceased "leaves two infant daughters, both girls."

As an evidence of the force and effect of the great storm at Fond du Lac, Wis., and vicinity, on the 4th, it is stated that in one county 250 barns were demolished. Wrecked buildings, prostrated orchards and badly damaged fields mark the track of the hurricane through several counties.

A religious sect at Laconia, N. H., has revived the practice of publicly washing each other's feet. If these people find it necessary to associate together and establish a sect for the purpose of accomplishing the very commendable object of pedal cleanliness, it is all right, but it seems like a waste of organizing talent.

The rolling mills which were established at Topeka, Kansas, by Royal M. Bassett, of Connecticut, last spring, in consideration of $150,000 in bonds voted by that city in aid of the enterprise, were to have been moved to Kansas City, July 7. The machinery was loaded upon a train and pushed out upon the track, but, just as the train was about to pull out, Sheriff Thomas served an injunction against their removal, and the rolling mill had to be rolled back again. The affair will doubtless cause trouble and litigation. The citizens claim that the bonds were voted in good faith, and that they are not responsible for the decision of Judge DILLON, which rendered them worthless.

California raises 1,500 tons of flaxseed this season.

Visitors at Long Branch who have indulged the pleasant illusion that the fuzzy delineations they see at the hotel table were placed before them fresh and almost quivering from the salty depths, are greatly outraged on discovering that all the fish caught there are exported beforehand by the wholesale dealers of New York, and are shipped back from the city to the Branch, thus being at least two days old before they reach the hotel guests.

A Rochester San Francisco man is visiting the East finds occasional relief by having sand squirted in his face and down his back with a bellows.

That there is such a thing as retributive justice is shown by the fact that a St. Louis man was struck by lightning and killed while carrying a borrowed umbrella.

European travel has about reached its limit this season. The steamers continue to present formidable passenger lists, but a gradual falling off is noticeable with the past week. As the season grows more far advanced, this is natural. Ere long the reflux tide will swell the emigration this way, though the attractions at Vienna may keep many there till winter who would otherwise be home in early autumn.

A lady in Providence was arrested for stealing eggs by a stranger, who handed her a new purse, containing a sum of money, which he had stolen from her three years before. He simply remarked in giving it back, "I stole it from you in bad company, and was tempted, but I never meant to keep it."

Senator Carpenter, indulging his propensity for high moralizing, said in a recent speech that "the laying of the restraining hand of the law upon a wife." That depends a good deal on the character of the wife who does the supervision. Over in Chicago, for example, it is sometimes necessary to employ a policeman to supervise the supervision of the supervisor.—*Louisville C-J.*

Rutland's (Vt.,) big elm is 120 years old, and measures 20 feet in circumference two feet above the ground. The top is 120 feet in diameter.

Lightning carved the picture of a man on a maple tree in Walnut township, Polk county, Iowa, last week.

A Paris dentist is reported to have hung out a sign on which was inserted—

"Teeth extracted
Without pain for 2 francs."

To his disgust no patients made their appearance, and after enjoying the heart-sickness of hope deferred for three months, he added a line to his announcement, thus:

"With pain for 1 franc."

To his gratification he has a crowd of patients, but they all preferred to pay two francs.

The American Iron Trade.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

The approximation of the English and American iron quotations is now so close that the New England or part of iron to this country, except of certain kinds which we do not produce, is suffering a stagnation that attracts general attention. We doubt very much if the stagnation is as great as is generally believed. From America to England, but it is pretty evident that the flow in this direction has become very sluggish. A statement is going the rounds that, in April, 1873, England exported to this country only 12,142 tons of rails and 12,226 tons of pig iron, against 59,858 and 29,146 tons, respectively, in April, 1872. There is some mistake about these figures, probably. We find, in the last issue of the Statistical Bureau, that for the month of February the entire pig iron importation was about 8,200 tons or double that of February, 1872, and for the eight months ending March 1, there was an increase in pig iron of from 222,252,000 to 242,329,000 pounds, and in the value of from $2,836,000 to $4,796,000. Thus, although the increase in quantity was less than 1 per cent, the increase in money paid was nearly 90 per cent. In rails, on the other hand, there has been a great falling off in the eight months, namely, from 287,070,000 pounds to 264,690,000, though the falling off in the money paid was only from $5,000,000 to $4,766,000. The falling off in quantity was about 40 per cent., the falling off in the cost of the whole only 20 per cent. In the third great item of steel rails, there was an increase from 6,987,000 pounds in February, 1872, to 18,583,000 in February, 1873; and from 122,576,000 in the first eight months to 180,372,000 in the second, the prices being paid respectively $3,228,000 and $5,225,000.

These figures show on the whole no diminution in the importations up to March. Probably much of the iron had been contracted for six month previous before the rise in prices had begun to be severely felt. The Birmingham and Wolverhampton iron organs are represented in our cities plaintive as a considerable alarm for there American trade, and probably the figures up to the present moment, if we had them, would show quite a decrease in the American receipts. American and British iron manufacturers have been settling to a common level by the assistance of many causes. In England there has been great emigration of laborers and a great uprising of those who have stayed at home, a great increase in the cost of coal and of all the elements entering into mining and a great demand for iron from other countries, busy with the activity of national development—all tending to raise prices. In America there has been a great increase of miners by immigration, and among the Irish laborers a general dissatisfaction and a good understanding with employers. Wages have been falling rather than rising, and coal has been abundant and living easy. Forges have multiplied greatly, and at the same moment railroad construction slackened. All these causes, we do not never ceasing activity of the American inventive and labor-saving genius, all tend to cheapen the cost of production. It used to be a proud and most honorable boast of Oakes Ames that he could import iron and steel from Europe, pay a heavy duty thereon, and then undersell the British shovel-makers in the Birmingham market.

Although our iron tariff is the work of our iron men, it is very doubtful if it is constructed most favorably for the iron interests. The English pig iron does not come in competition largely with American pig iron, but with poorer qualities in necessary component with it. It is something which to a certain extent we must have at any price, to work up with American pig. Now that we have declared that point where it cannot compete with American iron, it is manifestly for the interest of our iron manufacturers to buy it as cheaply as possible.

Stocking Iron.

The following is an excellent and cheap method for protecting iron articles exposed to the atmosphere, such as cramp-irons for stone, &c., from rust: They are to be first cleansed by placing them in open wooden vessels, in water containing one per cent. of common sulphuric acid, and allowed to remain in it until the surface appears clean, or may be rendered so by scouring with a rag and wet sand. According to the amount of acid, this may require from 6 to 36 hours. Fresh acid must be added according to the extent of use and of the liquid, and when this is saturated with sulphate of iron, it must be renewed. After removal from this bath, the articles are rinsed in fresh water, and immediately they acquire a clean metallic surface, and then kept in water in which a little slaked lime has been stirred, until the last operation. When thus freed from rust they are to be coated with a thin film of zinc, while cold, by means of chloride of zinc; which may be made by filling a glazed earthen vessel, of about 2-3 gallons capacity, three-fourths full of muriatic acid, and adding zinc clippings until effervescence ceases. The liquid is then to be turned off from the undissolved zinc, and preserved in glass vessels. For use it is poured into a sheet-zinc vessel, of suitable size and shape for the objects, and about 1 30 per cent. of its weight of finely powdered sal ammoniac added. The articles are then immersed in it, a scum of fine bubbles forming on the surface, in from one to two minutes, indicative of the completion of the operation. The articles are next drained, so that the excess may flow back into the vessel. The iron articles thus coated with a fine film of zinc are placed on clean sheet iron, heated from beneath, and perfectly dried, and then dipped, piece by piece, by means of tongs, into very hot, though not glowing, molten zinc, for a short time, until they acquire the temperature of the zinc, and the surface of the zinc have been cleaned with an iron spoon. They are then removed, and beaten, to cause the excess of zinc to fall of.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

Hold Your Jaw!

The *Gazette Chimica Italiana* informs the world that a new acid has been discovered. The name of the acid is "amidomonochlorobenzenesulphonic."

> A word you cannot floor
> Unless you take a tonic,
> Is amidomonochlor-
> obenzenesulphonic.
>
> Could you a maid adore
> With name so malasonic
> As amidomonochlor-
> obenzenesulphonic?
>
> O'er physics I would bore
> And master sections conic,
> But Chemistry I must abhor,
> If I find it opening the door
> To such horrid words—ne'er heard before—
> As this break-jaw "amidomonochlor-
> obenzenesulphonic."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Marion Walden, who has resided in Buffalo more than sixty years, died there last week, at the age of seventy-nine years. She was the first lady in Buffalo who owned a piano, and being a proficient player, was quite a marvel to the Indians and rough pioneers of early days.

Joaquin Miller has accepted a challenge to ride to the hounds against a noted English sportsman. He says he will break the Englishman's neck if he can find country rough enough and the girth don't fail. The job will not be properly finished unless Miller does the same thing for his own neck.

New York boasts a bank president who denied himself a contemplated visit to Europe this summer so as to afford his clerks their usual vacation. He generously remains at his post, taking the place of each one in turn as he goes for a period of recreation.

Batterson and Upjohn are the rivals for the successful design of the Connecticut State House. Mullett is with the former; but the other man should Upjohn and at 'em.

The Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and subsequently Governor of the State, was present at the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Union College during Commencement week, and was appointed to deliver the annual oration before the society at the Commencement in 1874. Governor Jenkins was a graduate of the College of the class of 1824.

Speaking of a visit to one of the Paris hospitals, a writer says: "As we passed into the hall we heard groans, evidently of a child in great pain. The door leading to the sick ward was ajar, and as we approached we heard the voice of a man talking earnestly with a little sufferer. There was something very affecting in the imploring tones of the child's voice and the tender and sympathizing replies of the physician, and it seemed to us no breach of etiquette to witness unseen through the crack of the half open door some scene that was passing within. On a narrow pallet near the window lay a fine boy, nine or ten years old, dying of cancer developing itself between the eyes and behind the nose. It had not shown itself eternally, but had destroyed the sight, and was attended by excruciating suffering. By his side sat a stately white-haired man, holding with one hand the arm of the little patient, while with the other he caressingly smoothed his hair. The child told the story of his pain. '*Ah je souffre tant!*,' to which the old man listened patiently, promising to devise some relief. Then he rose to go, but first bent over the boy, and with tears dropping from his eyes kissed his forehead lovingly as a mother. The white-haired man was the world-renowned Nelaton—Nelaton lately summoned to attend the fallen Emperor."

Mr. Noel, one of the well-known temperance advocate, has written a letter to the London *Times* to correct the impression which he has often heard expressed in England, that "Americans foster a natural sentiment of hatred to England."

Justice Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, perpetrated but one joke in his life. It was at Canandaigua, when he asked Susan B. Anthony if she had "anything to say."

A. E. Johnson ought to be a happy man. He sued the Albert Lea (Minn.) *Enterprise* for $5,000 damages for libel, and was awarded five cents. Albert Lea citizens Mr. Johnson hadn't decided as to how he should invest this wealth.

Odd play-goers will read with regret the announcement that Laura Keene is dying of consumption. Young play-goers have seen her, but it has been when she was in the sear and yellow leaf; while the older ones will look back fondly to the days when young, beautiful and admired, she stood at the head of light comedy actresses in the United States. Her life has been a sad one, but she has done her working one, wherein joys and sorrows, lights and shades, have made a checkered career. She must be well on to three score now.

From a New York letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "By the way, few persons are aware, I suspect, that Miss Hildreth, who was recently with the Grand Opera Theater during Mr. Foster's management, was married soon after her engagement there to Benjamin F. Butler, now the renowned General Butler. Mrs Butler is the mother of the only child of the family, of Mississippi, who, as Blanche Butler, gained so wide a reputation as a Washington belle during her maidenhood. It is said that General Butler displayed his characteristic diligence and determination in his wooing; that he received 'no' for an answer, but was not easily to be discouraged by that. Uncontinental to induce her to discontinue her engagement.

Jones says the white flannel suit he bought a year ago has proved a very economical investment, and has been of much use in his family. Jones weighs two hundred and fifty pounds, and when bought the suit fitted him remarkably well. After the first washing, his eldest son, who weighs one hundred pounds, was obliged to wear the pants of the suit an excellent fit. Two washings more made the garments delightful for a youth of three, and at the end of the season the baby was adorned with the hat-limbs which had shrunk just enough to make them fit for a child out of creeping clothes. This year Jones's wife uses them as a dishcloth. Were all that flannel has shrunk to be collected, Jones says, he would willingly take his whole family and his mother-in-law to a lecture which would explain it, and pay double prices.

In a letter of October 29, 1840, from Captain Pascoe, who was senior and flag lieutenant of the Victory at the battle of Trafalgar, to Mr. Cole, of Upper Torrington, Devonshire, he says: "Poor Collingwood, his Lordship came to me on the poop, and after ordering certain signals to be made about a quarter to noon, he said, 'Mr. Pascoe, I wish to say to the fleet, England confides that every man will do his duty.' And he added, "You must be quick, for I have one more to make, which is for close action." I replied, "If your Lordship will permit me to substitute the word 'expects' for 'confides' the signal will sooner be completed, because the word 'expects' is in the vocabulary, and the other conditional mood." But his Lordship replied in haste, and with seeming satisfaction, 'Do as I bid you, Pascoe.' Accordingly, I When it had been answered by a few ships in the van, he ordered me to make the signal for close action, and to keep it up; accordingly I hoisted No. 16 at the top-gallant masthead, and there it remained until shot away."

The Mill memorialists have had stormy times in attempting to organize their work. At a recent meeting of a memorial committee, after Mr. John Bayley, president of the *Leading Journal*, Mr. Lyulph Stanley, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice and others of their set had been added to the committee, the names of half a dozen workingmen well-known in the political world were proposed and carried by a very small majority; but the toughest discussion arose over the name of Mr. Bradlaugh, who received a subscription from Mr. Mill toward the expenses of his election when a parliamentary candidate. Many who were present declined to vote, and it was found that there was a tie. The chairman gave his casting vote for Mr. Bradlaugh and he was declared elected. Extraordinary difficulty was also found in selecting an executive committee of ten, the strife being between the existing Mill Club and Mr. Mill was in sympathy and the moderate, or perhaps we should say the Tory party, carried the day and it be counted on his side. Two ladies—Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Burdett-Coutts—were finally put upon the committee. The shape of the memorial is not yet determined.

A Girl's Theory.

The following is an abstract of an essay from the pen of a young lady graduate of the Biddeford, Me., High School, on the absorbing question of "What Shall I do to Live?" The "theory of creation" have been compared to sturdy oaks, and we to the vines that cling to and twine around them; but this metaphor, if ever pertinent, to use a slang phrase, has long since "played out." We have all heard of the 63,000 oakless vines in Massachusetts, to say nothing of the uncounted thousands in Maine, and there are too many oaks that can scarcely support themselves, to say nothing of their supporting anything else. Now, in America, the theory of activity and honorable exertion, and believe that the world owes me a living if I can earn it, and I expect it on no other condition."

The cricket and the grasshopper, we learn from an exchange, do not sing—the fiddle—and the katydid carries a tambourine under each wing. If that's the case, they had better be paying the usual village license and handing out free tickets to the village lectures, instead of "going it blind" as they shortly make good the imposition they have been unbiushingly visiting upon us all these years.—*Rochester Democrat.*

How to Baffle Disease.

The man who puts a bullet through his head dies more speedily than he who is continually sending volleys of strong, cathartic pills down his throat; but the drastic pillets are as fatal in the end as the leaden ball. It is only a question of time. Common sense should teach everybody that the idea of expelling disease by subverting the bodily vigor which is its natural antagonist, is supremely absurd. There should be no surrender of vital invigoration and true nutrition. These three processes should go on together, and they do so in all cases where Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are used as a remedy for disease or for the general debility growing out of a torpid state of the digestive and secretive organs. In this great vegetable restorative are mingled three essential elements of cure: a purifying element, a tonic element, and an anti-bilious element. By these means dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fevers, sick headache, constipation and nervous debility are readily cured and epidemic disease prevented.

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ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 9 o'clock. From May 1st to July 1st, 9 to 5 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Bargains Bargains, Bargains
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

All Summer Goods to be Closed Out.
EVERYTHING REDUCED.
25 cent Goods Reduced to 12½ cents.
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This is a Bona Fide Clearance Sale,
And it will offer some Bargains that will only have to be seen to be appreciated.

Call and See Our Goods and Prices.
We have so many GOOD BARGAINS that we can hardly particularize any. As a few Specialties we mention:

12½ cent BROCADE POPLINS, Reduced from 25 cents.
12½ cent WOOL PLAIDS Reduced

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Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 14, 1873.

—The gold market attracts considerable attention, and those interested are casting around for reasons of the strength of the market. With the confidence in the government, both at home and abroad, the condition of our foreign trade, which is favorable to lower gold, and the decreased demand for customs, it is natural to suppose that the premium will go lower.

It is no secret in New York that most of the present shipments of coin to Europe are forced by a resort on the part of the bullique, to the trick often resorted to in the past when the market was sensitive to the export of gold, of paying the bankers to ship gold under guarentee against loss, or of a small profit. The process amounts to a shipment on account of the speculators, who pay a given rate for the bills drawn against the gold, and then re-sell the bills at a concession of 14 per cent., the difference being expected to be more than made up by the effect of the shipments on the Gold Room.

The Treasury now holds $81,000,000, and the exports in July and August of $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 would not in some respects be unwelcome, nor would it reduce the total below the point at which it stood, for some time, last winter, before the spring rise to $84,619,129 in gold was engineered, and failed by the discomfiture of the speculators or the present combination, from the wreck of its predecessor, was attempted.

—The stock market opened with considerable activity, and the conviction is strong and fast gaining ground that a more active speculation is to be witnessed throughout the coming month than was expected previous to the July disbursements.

The specialties seem to be the Vanderbilt stocks, as it is understood the inside interests of the Telegraph Company are harmonized with the Commodore, who will, doubtless, sweep everything in the October election. Atlantic and Pacific stock is strong, and has advanced during the last few days several points. Hannibal and St. Joseph has also been more active under purchases for New England account. With reference to its prospects, it is reported that arrangements have just been completed for a direct line to St. Louis, which will largely increase the business of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company without increasing its debt. Erie is still weak, declining to 60¾, much to the gratification of the "shorts." A suit is contemplated enjoining the payment of the dividend on the common stock.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Eve.
1881		119¾
1862		117
1864		117⅝
1865		118¾
1865, new		117¾
1867		118¾
1868		118¾
10-40s		114¼
New 58		115¾
Gold		115¾
Currency 6s		114¾
Tennessees, old		80¾
Tennessees, new		79¾
South Carolinas, July		15
North Carolinas, old		27
North Carolinas, new		15
Missouris		93

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	116
United States 6s, 1881	120
United States 5-20s, 1862	117
United States 5-20s, 1864	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	118¾
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency Pacific's	114¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 14, 1873.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	115¾	116	115¾	116	116
Canton	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Telegraph	86½	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Quick-Liver	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Pacific Mail	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Adams Express	....	....	93¾	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	75¼	....	75¼	....	....
American Express	63	....	62¾	....	....
United States Express	70¾	....	70¾	....	....
New York Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	....	103¾
Erie	60¾	60¾	60¾	....	60¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	109	....	109½	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	....	95	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W.	69¾	....	69¾	69¾	69¾
Chicago and N. W., pref.	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	....	....	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	32¾	....	32¾	....	32¾
St. Paul, pref	73¾	....	73¾	....	73¾
Wabash	20¾	....	20¾	....	20¾
Fort Wayne	99	....	99	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	39¾	....	39¾	39¾	39¾
Toledo Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton, pf	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	128¾	....	128¾	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....
Ft. Wayne and C.	99¾	....	99¾	99¾	99¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	42	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54¾
Reading	53¾
Camden and Amboy	122
Oil Creek	27
Lehigh Valley	62¾
Empire	56¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Pennsylv'a receipts	54¾
Pittsburgh	94
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	93
Central Transport'n	47¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 14, 1873.

REMARKS.—There is little to say with regard to the markets. The week opened with most of the trade closed, we will not say dull and lifeless, but bordering upon that state of things. The chief fluctuations in prices are in vegetables, and ripe and green fruits, and to the gratification of the consuming public. Butter is firmer though not quotably higher. Grain and flour are unchanged in price. Taken as a whole there is little change in the market since our last report.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last:

Flour, bbls	575	Apples, obls
Cheese, lbs	1,911	Corn, sks
Rye, sacks	340	Oats, sks
Bacon, tierces	118	Butter, lbs

The weather in the early morn was sultry, giving indications of rain, which, during the afternoon and evening, fell in copious showers, and as we write, late in the day, has not ceased. There may be another cool boat rise. But we shall see what we shall see.

The following are the rulings of the market, the prices being wholesale unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—The old crop is nearly extinct. The new yield is coming in more freely, and prices are governed entirely by quality and condition. The rates ranging at the way from $4 00 to $8 00 per bbl.

BEANS—We quote common white navies at $4 50@ 5 00; prime 66c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3¾@4¼c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; black lead 6c.

ALES—There is a steady demand, with sales as follows: X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 @ bbl; Essex English ale, pints, 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 63 gals, $52.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c @ gallon, as to quality.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—½ lb cans, @ doz, $1 60; ¼ cans $2; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb wooden boxes, @ lb, 40c.

BUTTER—Some holders are asking as high as 20c for fancy lots, but the bulk of sales are at 15@16c; 17 to 18c. The receipts are light and the tendency upward is higher. Common to medium 10@c @ lb.

BRESWAX—Sales in a small way at 33@38c.

BROOM CORN—We quote hurl at 8½@8½c; green 5c; crooked 3½c.

BRANS—If the white navy are held at $2 75@3 00 @ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The recent advance in prices is fully maintained and the activity in trade is unabated. We quote as follows: Sugar cured Hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 9½c; fat backs 10½c; canvassed sides 11c; clear sides 11¾c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 15½c; mess pork, @ bbl, $18 00; leaf lard, in tierces, 9¾c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10¾; refined lard, in kegs and buckets, 11¾c.

CHEESE—We have no change to note in prices. The receipts continue liberal, and sales are made at the following figures: Factory, at 11½@12c for round lots; jobbing lots to better; dairy 7@8c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams (Philadelphia cured) 15@16c; sides 7@8c.

CRACKERS—Sales of Sackett's and Carey's at 8½@9 @ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

CARBON OIL—We quote f. o. b., on cars at 15c; city 18½@19½c.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic $2 00@2 25; Louisville @ $2@2 50; Rosendale $2@4 50; white lime $2; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 75@8 00 @ case.

DRIED FRUITS—The market rules dull and prices are nominal, as follows: Peaches, Pittsburgh cut, 5@5½c; mixed 5½@6c; peeled 16@18c. Apples 3@3½c. Blackberries 10@12c. Pitted cherries 18@19c; unpitted 10@8 @ lb.

EGGS—Prices remain firm, and the ruling rates are 15c per dozen for fresh. Some dealers hold for 20c.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 @ bbl; medium do No 1, $23; bay, No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits $2@ more; lake herring, quarters, $8 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 78@83c; mixed and od 40@60c.

GROCERIES—The advance which we a few days since predicted would take place in the price of sugars has already been effected, and judging from the number of customers in the market for sweets to-day, we are led to believe that our retail dealers are low in stock. After the limit dropped them a few days ago, we trust that they will not reflect upon us that they are (as many before them) in the unfortunate predicament of being "one day behind the fair." To this unfortunate class we have the consolation to offer, namely, that the prices of sugars given below are the ruling prices to-day at the refineries, without the cost of freight added, but which are liable to be changed any moment. Syrups are scarce at an advance of 5c per gallon over the prices current two weeks ago. Following are the rates of the market to-day:

Sugars—Remains firm; holders being reluctant sellers. The following prices are from actual sales of to-day and can be relied upon as correct: Choice Nos 12c; good to prime 12¼@12½c; choice old Government Java 30c; roasted, loose, 27½c; 1 lb packages, 28c.

Sugar—Refined Sugar—Cut loaf 12¾c; crushed, 11¾c; powdered, 11¾c; granulated, 11¾c; A, 11c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10¾c; Hemingway C, 10¾c; do C, 10¾c; Franklin extra C, 10c; Delaware extra C, 9c; H. G. & Co. B, 9¾c; lower grades from 7¾ to 8½c.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@78c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Patna, 8c; Carolina, 8¾@ 9¾c.

FLOUR—This market is an enigma just now which we will not pretend to solve, nor will we until "after harvest." With vast amounts of stock stowed away, and still more arriving, should the coming crop prove an average one, flour will drop to old-time prices. We continue to quote western brands at $5 25@5 75, $5 75@6 25, $6 25@7 00, etc. The city mill rates are unchanged at $5 50@8 00@9 00 @ bbl.

GRAIN—With the exception of corn, there is not the slightest change in either price or tone of the market. With regard to corn we hasten to say that we are cognizant of a sale of one car load of shelled, free in elevator, at 54@56c; car 58@60. Wheat—Prime white $1 06@1 07; red winter $1 05@1 06. Oats—Prime white 46c; mixed, 43c. Rye nominally 75@ 80c. Barley not called for and now plentiful.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $4@4 25 per bbl.

HOPS—Market firm at 45@50c for 1872.

HAY—We are reported sales of baled at $23@28; loose, on wagon, $22@30, as to quality and condition.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63@65c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 50 @ 100 lbs; seconds, $1 25@1 35 do; shorts $85 do; chopped corn and oats $1 25 do; chopped corn $1 20.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, sell by the coop at 60 @c per pair.

POTATOES—Little old in the market; new $3@3 50 per bbl for this day only.

POTATOES—Navy $7 @ bbl; per box, $3.

PEANUTS—For 10 cent bags; @ bushel 35@60c.

RAGS—Sales at 4¾@4¾c @ lb.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz, $6; hard, do, $5.

TALLOW—7¾@8c @ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 20@20½c @ per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 @2; three hoop do $2 75; No. 3 tubs $9; No. 2 do $10; No. 1 do $11 50; wash boards, IXL, $2 50; do Todds $2 75; do Acme $2 75.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 14, 1873.

The receipts of stock from Chicago this week amounted to about nineteen car loads or four hundred head, all of which were cattle of a fair quality and much better than the offerings of the last few weeks. In addition to the good cattle from Chicago Jacob Needy had on sale two loads of Southern Ohio cattle, of an excellent quality, which he claimed there was no money in on account of the high price West.

We think that good cattle sold well to-day, and brought about their worth, but common stock sold slow and trade dragged toward the close. Of the number on sale about one half was from Chicago, which at this time of the year offers freely. Some very good, in fact extra, cattle offered in the market this morning, and as the supply was light they sold for fair figures, many of the sales reaching 7c a lb.

The market for good stock ruled better to-day than for some time past, and holders of prime cattle had no difficulty in closing out, at figures about the same as ruled last week. Common cattle were very slow and ruled lower grades to sell slow. Prices plenty and caused lower grades to sell slow. Prices on this grade ruled a shade lower than last week.

On the whole, trade was good for the very best grades, and slow and dull on common cattle—prices for all a shade better.

Stockers.

While there were no droves of stock cattle on sale there were plenty of tail ends fit for nothing else; but there was no demand and trade for this grade ruled dull. Prices nominal.

Fresh Cows.

The run fair. Market good for prime milkers, which sell from $45 to $60 @ head, but slow and dull on inferior stock.

Texas Stock.

There were on sale to-day quite a number of Texas cattle, which brought a fair price. H. Mixe and Sadler, Havens & Co. both had droves and succeeded in closing out at fair prices, notwithstanding the prejudices of some buyers.

Calves.

The supply light; market active and steady; prime veals from $4 87 to $6 00 @ 100 lbs

Cattle Sales.

James Hunter sold 17 head Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 25 @ 100 lbs.

Holmes, L.& Co. sold 57 head mixed stock at prices ranging from $5 to $6 50.

Hazlewood & B. sold 1 car load Chicago cattle for $5 75 to $6 50.

Wm Rice sold 24 head inferior cattle from $3 to $5.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 5 head Ohio and common cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 @ 100 lbs.

L. Keifer sold 29 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6 to 7c @ lb.

L. Gerson wholesaled 1 load Chicago cattle at $5 62 @ 100 lbs. Also retailed 19 head Ohio cattle from $4 00 to $5 50 @ 100 lbs.

Jacob Lobeman, 12 head Washington county cattle, $5 00 to $5 75 @ 100 lbs.

George Hershey wholesaled 1 load Ohio cattle at 5c @ lb.

M. Varner sold 26 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 60 to 6 75 @ 100 lbs.

M. Kraus sold 32 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 87 to $6 50.

Kraus & Schmaltz sold 18 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 12 to $6 75 @ 100 lbs.

P. Harrington sold 22 head Washington and Washington county cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 15 @ 100 lbs.

P. Schidmantel sold 14 head Butler county cattle at prices ranging from 4c to 4¾c @ lb.

Allen Richardson sold 10 head Ohio cattle, weighing on an average 980 lbs, at $4 45 @ 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 2 loads Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices varying from $5 50 to $6 00 @ 100 lbs.

Jacob Shamberg sold 25 head choice Chicago cattle, at prices from $6 25 to $6 75 @ 100 lbs.

William Mondshein sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 25 to $7 00 @ 100 lbs.

Sheep.

John Cotton sold 40 head Mercer county sheep at prices from $3 00 to $4 00 @ head; also 30 lambs, from $2 00 to $4 00 @ head.

Peter Schidman tel sold 50 head Butler county sheep at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 50 @ 100 lbs; also 50 head lambs, from $2 50 to $3 75 @ head.

Joseph S oakley sold 61 head Butler county lambs at prices ranging from $2 50 to $3 25 @ head.

Allen Richardson sold 28 head Ohio sheep at $5 25 @ 100 lbs.

John Messerly sold 100 head sheep at $4 50 @ 100 lbs.

J. Ackerman sold 69 head lambs from Washington county at an average of $3 @ head.

M. Humes sold 95 head Beaver county sheep and lambs at prices ranging from $2 50 @ $5, sheep from 4c to 5c @ lb.

John Pfinner sold 57 head lambs from Butler county at prices from $2 50 to $3 50 @ head.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 15, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. Buyers continue very shy about operating; they prefer to wait and take the chances. Prices of both crude and refined are altogether nominal.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to note as relates to either prices or demands. Holders are quite free to sell at 5a5¾c per gallon. Parker's $1 80 per gallon, with sales of 4,600 bbls at that figure. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dullness and inactivity were the ruling features of the market, the sales for some time past being restricted—the nominal rates here being 14½c per gallon; Philadelphia delivery 15¾c spot; futures 17¼a18c per gallon for August and September.

OIL BARRELS

are in good demand, with sales of city $2 25; country $2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 14.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet but firmer at the close, holders asking 6¾c at Oil City there was also a slight change for the better, as will be seen by quotations below. The market closed quiet. Sales:

1,200 bbls upper road, spot	$2 00
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 00½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 03
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 05
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 02½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 87½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 85
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 02½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 00
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 80
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 82½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 80
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 83
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 83

NEW YORK, July 14, closing Saturday.—The general market was a trifle steadier, with rather more inquiry for refined, short delivery, from shippers, and crude unchanged. Reports from the sources of supply. Crude in bulk, 7½c asked; sales refined options 5,000 bbls, August and September, at 17¼c; 10,000 bbls August, 7,000 bbls September at 17¾c; 2,500 bbls high test, 18½c. Philadelphia delivery.—There is a better inquiry for refined; the sales embrace 5,000 bbls refined, July at 15¾c; 5,000 bbls, each July and August, at 15½c; 5,000 bbls, each October and November, at 17½c.

TIDIOUTA, July 14.—Market unchanged with sales at 1 W.

OIL CITY, July 14.—Market firmer and little doing at 2 05 asked, $2 02½ bid.

TITUSVILLE, July 14.—Market quiet and unchanged at 1 98a2 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 14.—Market quiet at $1 90.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Market quiet; S. W. 18½c; crude 7¾c; cases 23c; sales none; futures, August and September, 17¼a18c

(By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

TIDIOUTA, July 14.—Market quiet; not much doing at $1 15.

TITUSVILLE, July 14.—Market very quiet and nothing doing as yet; $1 75 bid; 2 00 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Market quiet; spot 18½c; futures 17¼c; crude in bulk 7a7½c.

PARKER'S, July 14.—Market quiet and nothing doing at 1 80.

OIL CITY, July 12.—Market quiet and firm at $2 05.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Bbls.		Bbls
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	715
O J Giver	Vesta O W	74
J B Barnett	Vesta O W	324
Parker, T. & Co	Star O W	155
Fisher Bros	Rural Hill Run O W	1,160
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	155
Prouncers' P Co	Penn O W	597
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	172
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	463
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	411
Fisher Bros	Hutchinson O W	398
Fisher Bros	Eureka O W	80
Fisher Bros	Beggs, L & Co	240
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	929
Parker, T. & Co	Cosmos O W	399
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	148

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.		Bbls
Vesta O W	Nonpariel O W	468
Star O W	Hutchinson O W	398
Riverside O W	Eureka O W	80
Radiant O W	Beggs, L & Co	240
Penn O W	Cosmos O W	929
Nonpariel O W	Factory	399
Keystone O W	Brilliant O W	148
Total		6,515

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 12, 1873.

Shipper.	Bbls
Standard Ref Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila
National Oil W for	
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila
Citizens Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila
L Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila
Braun & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila
Vesta O W	Waring, K & Co, Phila
H S A Stewart	John P Logan, Phila
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila
Total	

Iron and Coal Intelligence,

The furnaces of Lawrence county returned through the Assessors, the following number of tons of pig iron produced during the past year:

	Cold Blast.	Hot Blast.
Buckhorn		3,150
Mt. Vernon		5,270
Lawrence	116	2,960
Vesuvius	2,500	
Center		2,600
Belfont (stone-coal)		12,000
Grant		3,840
Washington		6,700
Olive		2,863
Hecla	2,500	
Monitor	2,300	
Etna		3,000
Pinegrove		3,300
Total	7,416	41,198

The above figures are all official, excepting Pinegrove, which in default of a return, we are compelled to estimate. The entire product of Lawrence county, then, is 48,714 tons, which at $45 per ton, about the average price of metal, will show a business of $2,192,430.

The number of tons of ore mined were 79,432, distributed as follows:

Buckhorn	7,000
Mt. Vernon	5,500
Lawrence	9,275
Vesuvius	8,000
Center	7,975
Grant	8,285
Washington	4,897
Olive	6,001
Hecla	7,500
Monitor	6,000
Etna	10,000
Total	79,432

This return is minus one furnace, Pinegrove, but the reader may make his own estimate. The footing would be about 85,000 tons, not quite 2½ tons to the ton of metal. The importation of Missouri by the Belfont furnace accounts for the wants of proportion.

Concerning manufactured iron we have the following exhibit, given in tons:

	Bar.	Hoop.	Nails.
Lawrence Mill	5,645	1,370	....
Ironton Mill	4,284	409	....
Belfont Mill	....	....	7,200

Besides these figures, the Ironton Rolling Mill returned 721 tons of sheet iron and 75 tons of boiler iron.

The following is the exhibit in the matter of stoves and hollow-ware:

	Tons.
Mears, Gibaber & Co	1,200
Hempstead & Co	600
Martin & Henderson	250
Total	2,05

The returns of coal are very imperfect, even Sheridan, as important a concern as that is, making no exhibit whatever. The heaviest coal mining is as follows:

	Tons.
Lawrence Mill	657,770
Ironton Mill	583,952
Belfont Mill	600,000
Means, Kyle & Co	151,490
C. T. Kemp	100,000

—*Ironton Register.*

Wool in Greene County, Pa.

The Waynesburg *Independent* says: "The wool trade has lost a great deal of the activity which characterized it a short time ago. A good deal of wool was bought while prices ranged from forty-three to forty-five cents, but the decline to forty cents has somewhat checked the trade. We make no predictions."

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 14.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat 2@3c higher and closing strong: No 2 white Wabash $1 09; extra white, Michigan $1 09; No 1 white Michigan $1 07; amber, no spot, $1 05¾; seller August, $1 07¾; No 2 red $1 54 Corn dull and prices lower; high mixed, spot, 47¾c; seller August 42¾c, white. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1 50. Corn steady at 56c. Oats firm at 48@50c. Rye and pork unchanged. Bacon scarce at 16¾a17c. Sugar cured hams 13¾a14¾c. Lard quiet at 8¾a8¾c. Butter unchanged. Whisky 92a 93¾c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Flour dull; superfine $3 50@4 10. Wheat quiet; red, $1 57a1 65; amber $1 65a1 70. Rye 68c. Corn less active; yellow 56a 58c; mixed western 55a56c. Oats 34a35c. Crude petroleum 12¾c; refined 18c. Whisky dull at 920.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $5 90@6 50. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 29; No 2, $1 21¾. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 29¾c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 35c. Rye dull; No 1, 62c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2, 70c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 14.—Wheat firm; choice white Canada $1 90; good do $1 82¾. Corn quiet; low mixed 55c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 3a4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull at 109¾a109¾ for sixty days, and 110¾a110¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold quiet at 115¾a116, closing at 116. Loans 3a 4¾ per cent. Clearings $45,000,000. Treasury disbursements $241,000. Customs receipts $349,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and firm.

U. S. coup. '81	119¾	5-20s '67	118¾
5-20s '62	117	5-20s '68	118¾
5-20s '64	114½	New 5s	114¾
5-20s '65	118¾	10-40s	115¾
New 5-20s '65	117¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Missouri	92	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	80¾	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	79¾	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks strong throughout the day with a general advance in prices. The improvement ranged from ¾ to 1¾ per cent., and was most marked in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Pacific Mail, Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Atlantic and Pacific preferred, and Western Union. The market closed firm at about the highest point. The chief fluctuations were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 99¼a101¼, Pacific Mail 37¾a38¾, Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central 98¾a99¾, St. Joseph 41¾a43¾, Western Union 86¼a86¾, New York Central 103¾a103¾, Lake Shore 92¾a91¾a92, Ohio 39¾a40, Northwest 69¾a69¾, Rock Island 110¾a110¾, St. Paul 32¾a32¾, Wabash 20¾a20¾, Fort Wayne 99a99¼, Union Pacific 27¼a28¾, Erie weak at 60¾a60, it is rumored that S. L. Barlow will be its Vice President. Commodore Vanderbilt and other Directors are making a tour of inspection of the Lake Shore road. It is said that the Atlantic and Great Western Company are restrained from paying the dividend due to them on the stock of the Missouri Pacific Road, but the former people say the injunction will be dissolved to-morrow.

Canton	90¾	St. Paul preferred	73¾
W. U. Tel. Co	86¾	Fort Wayne	99
Quicksilver	37	Toledo & Wabash	70¾
Adams Express	93	Do preferred	80
Wells, Fargo & Co	76	Terre Haute	12
American Ex. Co	63¾	Do preferred	34
U. S. Express Co	70¾	Chicago & Alton	108¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	Do preferred	109
N. Y. Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	39¾
Erie	60	C. C. & C	86
Do preferred	90	Burrington & Quincy	100
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	91¾
Do preferred	131	Panama	315
Michigan Central	91¾	Illinois Central	109¾
P., Ft. W. & C	87¾	Union Pacific	28
Northwest common	69¾	Central Pacific	101¾
Do preferred	81	Union	92¾
Rock Island	110¾	Del. & Lack	100¾
New Jersey Central	99¾	Hartford & Erie	23¾
St. Paul	32¾	Bankers' Bills	109¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton dull at 20½c. Flour moderately active; superfine western and State, $4 10a5 50; common to good, $6 00a6 40; good to choice, $6 60a7 45. Cornmeal firm at $3 15a3 25. Whisky firm at 91¾a92. Wheat dull; No 2 Milwaukee $1 40; amber Michigan $1 60. Rye dull; western, 82a83c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; new mixed western 56a59c; sail do 60a 62c. Oats heavy; white western 43a45c; black 42a43c. Eggs firm at 19a20c. Hay, hops and hides unchanged. Coffee quiet at 17¾a19½c. Rice 7¾a8¾c. Crude petroleum 7¾c; refined 23c. Tallow 9c. Pork quiet and firm; new mess $17 12½a17 31½. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet. Middles more active; long clear 8¾c. Lard unsettled; prime to choice 10¾a10¾c asked. Butter quiet and firm at 18a21c. Cheese steady at 9¾a13½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday 5,087 to-day 316 cars or 5,000 head, making 9,412 head for the week, against 8,870 head last week, and 7,740 head the corresponding week last year. Quality fair. Market opened with a firm feeling, and the early sales of good cattle were at a slight advance on prices, but the supply proved larger than buyers needed, and trade dragged heavily toward the close, with a falling off in price of ¾c. Native cattle ranged firm at 8¾a9¾c for steers, 7½a8¾c for cows, 7c for 1,200 lbs Texas. The market closed quiet. Sales:

1,200 bbls upper road, spot	$2 00
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 00½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 03
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 05
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 02½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 87½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 85
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 02½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 00
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 80
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 82½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 80
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 83
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 83

NEW YORK

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Plot to Rob the Shah of His Diamonds

How the Conspiracy Failed.

The War Feeling in Spain.

Conspiracy to Rob the Shah of His Diamonds.

LONDON, July 14.—A correspondent publishes a story of a conspiracy to rob the Shah of Persia of his jewels. The party consisted of three remarkable men, criminals of the first water, yet who were totally unknown to the London police, and, indeed, though often compromised, had never been convicted of any felony. They were Colonel Algernon Bignor Hawkins, the leader of the party and organizer of the conspiracy; Serafino (the other name is not known), a Jew diamond broker of Marseilles, but formerly of Salonica, and Barón Narses Migraditch Judhai, formerly sexton of money lender of Aleppo, but lately of London and Paris, an Eutychian Armenian, and said to be connected with the eminent Ogkon Judhai family which so long has managed the finances of the Sublime Porte. The fourth and last actor in the conspiracy was Toby Spring, a first-class burglar and safe blower. Toby Spring was left in London, while the others went to Moscow and managed to get Narses attached in some capacity to the Shah's suite. Hawkins then hastened to London, rented a large somely furnished house in the neighborhood of Portman Square, hired a number of flunkies, and gave himself out for an American bloods who had come to spend a few weeks in the great city, and especially to give some recitations to his daughter, just finishing her education at a fashionable mansion on the Loire. It had been designed to commit the robbery while the Shah was surrounded by his retinue and guards, in Buckingham Palace, but this idea was given up for the safer one of inducing the Shah to visit the house, and while there to get possession of the jewels. According to the story an appointment was made for the Shah to visit Hawkins at his house, his so-called daughter being the attraction. When Narses was made aware of this success he got intoxicated smoking opium, and was seen in that condition on the street. A detective followed in order that the Persian might not come to harm, and saw him go to Hawkins's office, knock for admittance and that the door was opened by Toby Spring, whom he recognized. Things looked as if Narses had fallen among thieves, so detective got assistance and forced his way into the house. Toby was escaped, but Narses in Hawkins made his escape, but Narses in his fright and delirium made straight for the river and was drowned. He made a partial confession and surrendered a quantity of burglars' tools, and the plot was disclosed. The heaviest burden of the *chef* fell upon poor General Hadji Wheelhouse, who has been permanently disgraced, and was sent home to Persia by the next steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Line.

Popish Practices in the Church of England—Legislation Desired.

LONDON, July 14.—In the Chamber of Peers this evening Lord Cranmore read the Archbishop's reply to the church associations' petition for a revival in the Church of England towards Catholicism, and moved that a committee be appointed to consider what legislation is needed to check this evil. He supported the motion in a long speech, in the course of which he read passages from the petition of four hundred and eighty clergymen of the Established Church, asking for the appointment of confessors and the restoration of other Popish practices which had reformation abolished. He wanted to know by what authority clergymen were performing such doctrines retained their positions in the Church. There was a large congregation and the noble Lord had stated the question fairly. It was no wonder that popular feeling was working upon the subject. There was no good cause for alarm. The power of the Bishop to remedy abuses should be increased. The Bishop of Salisbury declared that the positions taken by Lord Cranmere were unreasonable, but he thought the petition was unfortunate. The confessional was no contrary to British feeling that the attempt to introduce it could only be considered as ridiculous. Nearly a four hundred and eighty clergymen who had signed petition constituted only one and a half per cent of the clerical body of the church. The Archbishop of York expressed the opinion that whatever was done in this direction should come from the church, not the legislature. He therefore was opposed to the motion, but he deemed it would make a strong exertion to prevent the prayer book from becoming fossilized. The motion was then negatived by another Lordships rose.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lawson gave notice that he should move next week that the ancient custom of expelling strangers from the galleries be abolished, except on certain occasions. Mr. Mitchell Henry, member for Galway county, gave notice of an early motion looking to the publication of faithful and impartial official reports of the proceedings of the House. He complained that the reports as at present made were partizan in character, and intensely hostile to the Catholic religion.

Heavy Rain Storm in England—The Crops Greatly Damaged.

LONDON, July 14.—Each heavy rain storm, accompanied by lightning, swept over Yorkshire yesterday. The crops were greatly damaged, and several persons were killed.

The War in Spain—Feeling Against the Insurgents.

MADRID, July 14.—The successes of the Carlists and the outbreak and defection of Alcoy have awakened a strong feeling against the insurgents, and war meetings have been held in the provinces. At Barcelona a large meeting was held last night.

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Details of recent disorders in Alcoy show that while the rioters held the city ten houses were burned, fifty persons killed and wounded. The great reaction in favor of order has manifested itself in Malaga. Generals Carvajal and Nouvilas have arrived in Madrid.

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LONDON, July 14.—The journeymen carpenters and masons of this city have made a demand for an increase of wages, with payment at noon on Saturdays. Conferences held with master builders and masons have failed to result in the accommodation of differences, and a general strike is threatened on Saturday next.

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LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to-night says an extensive conflagration is raging among the coal stores in that city.

Another Disorderly Session of the French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, July 14.—The sitting of the Assembly to-day was unusually disorderly. A bill was before the Chamber authorizing the permanent committee during the recess to sanction prosecutions against the insulters of the Assembly. During the discussion of the measure a most indescribable tumult.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 14, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼a 92⅜; for account 92⅜a92½. United States five-twenties 1865, 89¾; 5-20s, 1867, 93¼; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie for the account 47. Turpentine 33s. Linseed oil 42s for the.

PARIS, July 14.—Rentes 56 francs 30 centimes. LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 8¾d; Orleans 9d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Wheat can 7,000 bales; July delivery from Savannah and Charleston 8 9-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 10s 8dalls 9d; club 10s 2dalls 4d; red winter 10s 10d. Flour 27alls. Corn 37s 3d a37s 10d. Cheese 44s. Bacon 36s. Lard 34s. Pork 87s for short rib middles 40s. Spirits petroleum 10d.

ANTWERP July 14.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE—PRESIDENT M'MAHON'S VIEW OF IT.

NEW YORK, July 14.—President MacMahon, in conversation with a correspondent, says: "The real government of the country is now vested in the Ministry, and I am firmly convinced that the only change which they will introduce into the republic will be to carry out the programme set forth in the message of last November. They will not impolitic to take any steps similar to those taken by the empire; but everything that can be done to insure the Pope's safety and necessary liberties of all shall be done. It is directly against the interests of Italy to expel the Pope from his dominions, for were he obliged to take refuge in a foreign country, the Catholics all over the world would unite in crying shame against Italy, and public opinion would be excited against the Italian government to such an extent that not only would our interference become compulsory but it might also become the signal for an European war, from which Italy has little to hope and everything to fear. In accepting the Presidency I did not look into the future, but only to the right and left of where I saw that of the duties of political opinion lead to tear each other to pieces. The necessity of saving the army, our only hope for the maintenance of order in our country, in which it belongs, out of this hideous scramble for power, was the uppermost thought in my mind when the offer of the Presidency was made to me. To reorganize the army and make it fit to work for French liberty ought to be the aim of every true Frenchman. There is no reason why the present state of affairs in its amended constitutional form, with a military executive, who should reign over the country and rule over the army, should not become established in France. When the words empire and republic become synonymous with discipline, every citizen a soldier, and every soldier the servant of the republic, there will be as little risk and danger in living in the country as to who shall be Minister as there is at present as to who shall be Marshal."

THE WEATHER.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States rising barometer, southwest and westerly winds, with partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Gulf States southeast and southwest winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness and local rains on the coast. For the South Atlantic States southeasterly winds veering to southwest, higher temperature and local rains. For New England southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional local rains. For the Lake Region and Ohio valley westerly winds, lower temperature and partly cloudy or clearing weather. Midnight Weather graphic reports are missing from the Upper Lake region, Northwest and Rocky Mountain stations.

The Inter-Collegiate Regatta, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 14.—Preparations are complete for the inter-collegiate regatta. The single scull race between Ellis Ward and Inglis comes on Tuesday afternoon; the first ball game between Harvard and Brown freshmen the same afternoon; Wednesday the Boston and Athletic Clubs play a game in their champion series, and the two mile sculling match will take place between Swift of Yale, Dutton of Cornell and Hitsche of Amherst; Thursday morning the Harvard and Brown freshmen play a second game of ball, followed by a foot race between Lawrence of Dartmouth, Berdan of Harvard, Phillips of Cornell, Bowie of McGill University, of Canada, and Sheaff of Harvard. The freshmen two oar race, three miles straight away, in which the Amherst, Harvard and Yale will contest, will be called at three P. M. Thursday. The University race, in which the Amherst, Agricultural, Bowdoin, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Trinity, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale will contest, will take place at four o'clock. The Regatta Ball complimentary to the crews will take place at City Hall in the evening.

From Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 14, 1873.

To-day has been the hottest of the season.

Two of our most prominent young lawyers had a fight to-day while arguing a case before Justice Parke.

The Knight Templars of Zanesville and Lancaster will hold a picnic near New Lexington July 24th.

Professor Marsh and the Yale College exploring party have returned to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, from the Niobasara river, where they have spent the last few months in geological exploration. The trip was successful and many interesting discoveries were made. Many new and extinct animals were found, among them several fossil horses, camels and rhinoceroses. The party are all well, and will start at once to explore the Utah mountain country.

THE FESTIVE FLY.

Its Eyes, its Appetite and Its Inquiring Turn of Mind—How to Drive the Frisky Tormentor.

An exchange thus relieves its mind on a seasonable subject: Whether the fly was contemporaneous with the original monkey man, Darwin could tell—if he would. Our opinion is that in man monkey, or monkey man, polywog man, nor any other man, was ever permitted on earth without his attendant fly. Whether flies disported themselves in the paradisiacal regions, or came out at the drift formation, is of no consequence. We have flies in abundance now, and that is all—more—than we care to know. There are many families of flies; but the kind whereof we now discourse is vaguely termed the "house fly." We view it as the "everywhere fly." It is of the tact insect. It disports in the air, perambulates the earth, and dines in the water. It has a head which is all cerebellum, which accounts for its insatiable animal propagative. Its body is shaped like a military shell. It has a miniature trunk, on elephant principle—and legs, six feet, two wings and several thousands of eyes. Viewed by a microscope, it is highly curious and interesting; but a telescope view is far preferable.

Its principal occupation is looking into matters of things it cannot eat, and it prefers to do this particularly. Hence its thousand of eyes. It has an appetite for all detourable things. Hence its trunk. It is of pertinacious habits. Hence its feet are on the suction principle. Just what the fly was made for—why so many were made—whence they come or whether they go—is a mystery. How long they live no philosopher has yet determined. They are more numerous some years than others, and when more torment and more "allotted discourses" than all other insects put together. A fine locality, a shadowy cast by clouds of flies; and we speak of what we do know.

If to be cursed by flies was not in the primeval doom, we feel assured that Adam and Eve went straight there when they were turned out of Eden. They may be scared away or destroyed; but flies never. Lions and tigers, and other fierce animals do not follow the presence of man. Neither do the wolf and fox. Man is the only animal that flies will stick to, and follow him to the ends, the middle, and the sides of the earth. There is a superstition that they were with Eve when she was first tempted. They are constantly alighting on one's forehead, and cheeks, and hands, and nose, that is not merely insulting, but positively painful. Many a sentimental lover yet laid down would estimate the number of *whangs* and expletives which have uprooted, and, God forgive him, the quaintest and most individual kinds; the curious things that have been said over individually, unknown to Europe, beautiful as a carbuncle, witty as a Tartar belle, and rife with a sunacid irony that is like the air of Eden. This is the *scenario* of the fly: with every kind of sweet fleshed gourd that loves to gad along the ground—cram it like a carpet-bag—in the enormous melon, carnation-colored within and dark-green to blackness outside. The peaches here are golden-pulped, and the fig trees that flourish are richly bitter, with a dark hint of prussic acid, fascinating the taste like some reminiscence of Venice the pursuit of whom is made poignant by a fancy that she may poison you. The farther you penetrate the jungle the peninsula, the more the idiosyncrasy is borne in on your mind. Infinite horizons "an everlasting wash of air," the mystic spell of the spices of Arabia, and heated jungles of dwarf oaks balancing balmy pistachios of pine. Then, toward the sea, the whip-poor-will begins to trill his notes, as to dispute possession with the forest, and finally supplant them; the sand is home to the ostrich, whose crests send off into every gale a foam of flying dust, and which themselves change shape, under pressure of the same winds, with a sower of imitation of the waves. Finally, by the gentlest of transition, the deserts and the sea become identical.

The shores melt into the sea by a network of creeks and inlets, edging the territory (as the flying proxy sees it) with a lace-work pattern of white water; the pattern is one of looping channels with oval interiors, and further off the whole aspect of the commonwealth resembles that sort of lace which was made by running a needle in and out of a skirt-spinning worm: the creature's end and wove, having towards every beholder but one the fair behind him. Much of the soldier part of the State is made of the materials which enter into glass-manufacture; a slight exchange of enchanter's wand, a greater portion of sand, a little saltpeter, and a few hundred degrees of heat and behold the transparent soldier. Calmness and wisdom are being blown in these secluded places, and soon we hope to enrich commerce with all the elegances of fashion, the stiffness and the gout. This is the American Venice.—*From A New Atlantic, in Lippincott's Magazine.*

THERE is a considerable increase in the cultivation of cotton in California this year as compared with last, the number of acres devoted to the purpose being in the cultivation of this staple. One of the advantages of cotton culture in California is, it gives employment to a large number of hands after the spring and fall seasons, when they cannot get work in the fields, the crop being ready for the picking harvest commences, and ready to gather in September and October, at which time the chief cotton crops in other parts beginning of the fall rains. Since the experiment was first tried in Merced county there has been no failure of the crop, the land on the Mariposa creek plains last year proving eminently successful, paying the farmers who introduced it three-to large a profit that they have this year planted 600 acres, an increase of 500 acres on last year's planting.

A daughter of Owen Malley, of Scranton, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Wednesday while picking berries. The girl died the same night from the poison inoculated into her system.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says he has an intense curiosity to see Mr. Thomas Jr. Scott.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—River fourteen feet and about stationary. Arrived—E. D. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—Emma Graham, Nashville. Cloudy and hot.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 14.—Clear and hot; mercury 78 to 82. River falling; fourteen inches in port last; Down—Bowling Green, Fayette, J. Parker, Mary Ann and barges, Mary Ament and Arkansas Belle. Up—Eddy Point, Lucy Bertram, Florence Lee, Geo. Roberts, Morning Star and Bowling Green, generally with good trips. Business fair to-day.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—River falling, with three feet large on Harpeth Shoals. No arrivals or departures.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 14.—Arrived—John Hanna, Pittsburgh; Richard Rodgers, Evansville; Mary Belcher, Louisville; Bismarck, St. Louis; Colorado, St. Louis. River stationary. Weather clear; mercury 92.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 14.—Arrived—Babbage and Grand Tower, Memphis; Strader, Tennessee river; Leade, Paducah; Wing, St. Paul. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester and Babbage, Memphis; Mitchell, St. Paul. River falling. Clear and very warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—River rising steadily; mercury 94. Departed—Kate Prentiss, St. Louis; Julia, Vicksburg; Shannon, Cincinnati.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, July 14.—Hot and sultry; thermometer 95. River fell fifteen inches in the last forty-eight hours. Arrived yesterday—Lee, from New Orleans. No departures. Arrived to-day—Semmes, Red river; Clifford, Alabama river. Departed—Semmes, Jefferson.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 14.—Down—Henry Ames. Up—Richmond. Warm and cloudy. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Arrived—Jennie Howell, Cincinnati; Glenco, Louisville. Departed—Magnolia, Cincinnati and barges, St. Louis. Weather clear and warm.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Flour dull; treble $6a7 50; family $8 50a9 50. Corn in good demand; prime to choice yellow 56c. Oats in good supply and demand at 41a43c. Bran dull at 70c. Hay—Prime $26a27; choice scarce and no sales. Pork dull at $17 50. Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders 8¾c. Bacon scarce at 9¾a10¾a10¾c. Sugar—Refined quiet; Louisiana 9¼a9¾c; centrifugals 10¾a11c. Molasses dull; prime 50c. Sugar dull; fair 9¾c; prime 10¼c. Molasses dull; prime 50c. Whisky in fair demand; Evansville 92c; Louisiana 94c; Cincinnati 96c. Coffee 18a20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Cattle—Receipts 3,462 head. Market quiet, and prices weak and tending lower. shippers generally holding off; a few lots of good to choice steers sold at $5 30a5 60, outside paid for extra; inferior to fair, $3 90a5 25; lower grades declined 25c with sales of through Texans $2 30a3 50; cows fed do $3 75a4 12½. Hogs—Receipts 1,473 head. Hogs—Receipts 6,570 head. Market opened active, steady and closed weak and about 5c lower, at $4 30a4 90 for common to medium; $4 95a5 40 for fair to extra; shipments 5,299 head.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Lumber market very active to the extent of the offerings which are light and prices firm. Joists and scantling: $9 00a9 50; strips and boards $9 50a17; shingles $3 00; lath $2 00. A cargo of selected lumber sold at $30 for wide clears, $26 for wide selected and $22 for first and second clear strips.

MARRIAGE IN AUSTRIA.

How the Well-Born Wed—A Question of Cash Merely.

[C. C. Felton's Vienna Letter to Baltimore American.]

The ladies of America, as well as the gentlemen, would be apt to enter into an earnest protest against the system of marriage prevalent all over the Continent of Europe, but especially in Austria. Young ladies here, among the well-to-do and wealthier classes, are seldom allowed to go into company until they are engaged to be married. They are not allowed, in going or coming from school, to have young gallants to trot along by their side, and carry their books, and whisper complimentary nothings in their ears. They are mostly sent to boarding schools, and kept in such rigid seclusion that the sight of a man is almost a novelty to them. If allowed to come home during vacations, it is under strict family guard, but most of them remain until their education is finished, and they have bundled into early womanhood. Both father and mother then put their heads together and fix upon the amount of dower they will be willing and able to give her on her wedding day. The next move is to look for a suitable husband. This will be also a family affair. A face in the crowd, a pair of eyes, a form, a graceful waltz, a handsome dress among their acquaintances to attract them, in all respects, they call in the services of a professional matrimonial agent, who is well posted as to all the marriageable young men in the market. He, or she, as it may be, keeps a journal of the marriageables, not only in Vienna, but in the provinces, and proceeds to negotiate with the parents of young men to receive the applicant as their daughter-in-law, and draws up the agreement and bonds necessary for the security of the money part of the transaction. Sometimes the young lady is allowed to see the youthful Adonis selected for her life partner, before the agreement is signed, and if she positively declares she cannot accept the choice of her parents. Love comes after marriage in many instances, it is by means a general result. If the money part of the contract is fulfilled, nothing is allowed to prevent the marriage, but there is a good deal of love-making and would estimate the number of *whangs* and expletives which have uprooted, and, God forgive him, the quaintest and most individual kinds; the curious things that have been said over individually, unknown to Europe, beautiful as a carbuncle, witty as a Tartar belle, and rife with a sunacid irony that is like the air of Eden. This is the *scenario* of the fly: with every kind of sweet fleshed gourd that loves to gad along the ground—cram it like a carpet-bag—in the enormous melon, carnation-colored within and dark-green to blackness outside. The peaches here are golden-pulped, and the fig trees that flourish are richly bitter, with a dark hint of prussic acid, fascinating the taste like some reminiscence of Venice the pursuit of whom is made poignant by a fancy that she may poison you. The farther you penetrate the jungle the peninsula, the more the idiosyncrasy is borne in on your mind. Infinite horizons "an everlasting wash of air," the mystic spell of the spices of Arabia, and heated jungles of dwarf oaks balancing balmy pistachios of pine. Then, toward the sea, the whip-poor-will begins to trill his notes, as to dispute possession with the forest, and finally supplant them; the sand is home to the ostrich, whose crests send off into every gale a foam of flying dust, and which themselves change shape, under pressure of the same winds, with a sower of imitation of the waves. Finally, by the gentlest of transition, the deserts and the sea become identical.

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A NEW ATLANTIS.

A Sea-Born Commonwealth.

And here let us be indulged with a few words about a section of our great continent which has never been sung in rhyme, and which it is almost a matter of course to treat in prose with contempt, and threadbare popular joke assigns the Delaware river as the eastern boundary of the United States of America, and defines the out landers whose homes lie between that current and the Atlantic ocean as foreigners, Iberians, and we know not what. Scarcely more of an exile was Victor Hugo, sitting on the shores of Oak Jersey, than is the denizen of *New* of faithful and impartial official reports of the proceedings of the House. He complained that the reports as at present made were partizan in character, and intensely hostile to the Catholic religion.

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For the Gulf States southeast and southwest winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness and local rains on the coast. For the South Atlantic States southeasterly winds veering to southwest, higher temperature and local rains. For New England southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional local rains. For the Lake Region and Ohio valley westerly winds, lower temperature and partly cloudy or clearing weather. Midnight Weather graphic reports are missing from the Upper Lake region, Northwest and Rocky Mountain stations.

The Inter-Collegiate Regatta, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 14.—Preparations are complete for the inter-collegiate regatta. The single scull race between Ellis Ward and Inglis comes on Tuesday afternoon; the first ball game between Harvard and Brown freshmen the same afternoon; Wednesday the Boston and Athletic Clubs play a game in their champion series, and the two mile sculling match will take place between Swift of Yale, Dutton of Cornell and Hitsche of Amherst; Thursday morning the Harvard and Brown freshmen play a second game of ball, followed by a foot race between Lawrence of Dartmouth, Berdan of Harvard, Phillips of Cornell, Bowie of McGill University, of Canada, and Sheaff of Harvard. The freshmen two oar race, three miles straight away, in which the Amherst, Harvard and Yale will contest, will be called at three P. M. Thursday. The University race, in which the Amherst, Agricultural, Bowdoin, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Trinity, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale will contest, will take place at four o'clock. The Regatta Ball complimentary to the crews will take place at City Hall in the evening.

From Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 14, 1873.

To-day has been the hottest of the season.

Two of our most prominent young lawyers had a fight to-day while arguing a case before Justice Parke.

The Knight Templars of Zanesville and Lancaster will hold a picnic near New Lexington July 24th.

Professor Marsh and the Yale College exploring party have returned to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, from the Niobasara river, where they have spent the last few months in geological exploration. The trip was successful and many interesting discoveries were made. Many new and extinct animals were found, among them several fossil horses, camels and rhinoceroses. The party are all well, and will start at once to explore the Utah mountain country.

A SINGULAR SPECTACLE.

Holy Saturday in Jerusalem.

The Levant Times of the 23d May says: On this day the church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem is the scene of a singular spectacle. Every one has heard of the sacred fire which is supposed to come down from heaven on that day at the beck and call of an Orthodox Bishop, by what process, unknown to the cognomen of the Fire Bishop. The Fire Bishop, in company with an Armenian Bishop or archpriest, enters the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre with his retinue, and for a full hour and a quarter of an hour or so they present them alight to the people through two holes made for the purpose in the wall of the chapel. The Greeks and the Armenians both claim the privilege of lighting them, and battle among themselves with equal vivacity for the honor of lighting their tapers at the sacred fire. The two holes are on different sides of the chapel, the one on the left side being reserved, as by the Holy Sepulchre is a little world in itself, for belongings to the chapel, which is crowded at this time, there are numerous apartments for Coptic, Greek, Armenian, and Latin monks. The church is not exquisite, but it is richer than the Pantheon or any other proportions, being relatively higher than it is wide. There are three rows of galleries for privileged persons and for the Greek and Armenian women, a wise precaution in the latter case, for if they remained in the nave of the church they would be infallibly suffocated. The women in their tributes and the priests in their vestments of the church dressed with a packet of thirty-three tapers to collect the sacred fire. Round the chapel itself there is a scrupulous cleanliness, as if the Turks were afraid of the sea. Every hand is held out with the hope of getting the light from the original source, and without the vicarious intervention of other persons. Each one lights his own taper, and after trampled under foot; the stronger reach the chapel only to be beaten back by the soulless who are stationed there to prevent the profanation of the sacred fire. The confusion worse confounded. Cries and murmurs of all sorts, from fair and unfeelingly, unknown to Europe, beautiful as a carbuncle, witty as a Tartar belle, and rife with a sunacid irony that is like the air of Eden. This is the *scenario* of the fly: with every kind of sweet fleshed gourd that loves to gad along the ground—cram it like a carpet-bag—in the enormous melon, carnation-colored within and dark-green to blackness outside. The peaches here are golden-pulped, and the fig trees that flourish are richly bitter, with a dark hint of prussic acid, fascinating the taste like some reminiscence of Venice the pursuit of whom is made poignant by a fancy that she may poison you. The farther you penetrate the jungle the peninsula, the more the idiosyncrasy is borne in on your mind. Infinite horizons "an everlasting wash of air," the mystic spell of the spices of Arabia, and heated jungles of dwarf oaks balancing balmy pistachios of pine. Then, toward the sea, the whip-poor-will begins to trill his notes, as to dispute possession with the forest, and finally supplant them; the sand is home to the ostrich, whose crests send off into every gale a foam of flying dust, and which themselves change shape, under pressure of the same winds, with a sower of imitation of the waves. Finally, by the gentlest of transition, the deserts and the sea become identical.

The shores melt into the sea by a network of creeks and inlets, edging the territory (as the flying proxy sees it) with a lace-work pattern of white water; the pattern is one of looping channels with oval interiors, and further off the whole aspect of the commonwealth resembles that sort of lace which was made by running a needle in and out of a skirt-spinning worm: the creature's end and wove, having towards every beholder but one the fair behind him. Much of the soldier part of the State is made of the materials which enter into glass-manufacture; a slight exchange of enchanter's wand, a greater portion of sand, a little saltpeter, and a few hundred degrees of heat and behold the transparent soldier. Calmness and wisdom are being blown in these secluded places, and soon we hope to enrich commerce with all the elegances of fashion, the stiffness and the gout. This is the American Venice.—*From A New Atlantic, in Lippincott's Magazine.*

THERE is a considerable increase in the cultivation of cotton in California this year as compared with last, the number of acres devoted to the purpose being in the cultivation of this staple. One of the advantages of cotton culture in California is, it gives employment to a large number of hands after the spring and fall seasons, when they cannot get work in the fields, the crop being ready for the picking harvest commences, and ready to gather in September and October, at which time the chief cotton crops in other parts beginning of the fall rains. Since the experiment was first tried in Merced county there has been no failure of the crop, the land on the Mariposa creek plains last year proving eminently successful, paying the farmers who introduced it three-to large a profit that they have this year planted 600 acres, an increase of 500 acres on last year's planting.

A daughter of Owen Malley, of Scranton, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Wednesday while picking berries. The girl died the same night from the poison inoculated into her system.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says he has an intense curiosity to see Mr. Thomas Jr. Scott.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—River fourteen feet and about stationary. Arrived—E. D. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—Emma Graham, Nashville. Cloudy and hot.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 14.—Clear and hot; mercury 78 to 82. River falling; fourteen inches in port last; Down—Bowling Green, Fayette, J. Parker, Mary Ann and barges, Mary Ament and Arkansas Belle. Up—Eddy Point, Lucy Bertram, Florence Lee, Geo. Roberts, Morning Star and Bowling Green, generally with good trips. Business fair to-day.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—River falling, with three feet large on Harpeth Shoals. No arrivals or departures.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 14.—Arrived—John Hanna, Pittsburgh; Richard Rodgers, Evansville; Mary Belcher, Louisville; Bismarck, St. Louis; Colorado, St. Louis. River stationary. Weather clear; mercury 92.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 14.—Arrived—Babbage and Grand Tower, Memphis; Strader, Tennessee river; Leade, Paducah; Wing, St. Paul. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester and Babbage, Memphis; Mitchell, St. Paul. River falling. Clear and very warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—River rising steadily; mercury 94. Departed—Kate Prentiss, St. Louis; Julia, Vicksburg; Shannon, Cincinnati.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, July 14.—Hot and sultry; thermometer 95. River fell fifteen inches in the last forty-eight hours. Arrived yesterday—Lee, from New Orleans. No departures. Arrived to-day—Semmes, Red river; Clifford, Alabama river. Departed—Semmes, Jefferson.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 14.—Down—Henry Ames. Up—Richmond. Warm and cloudy. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Arrived—Jennie Howell, Cincinnati; Glenco, Louisville. Departed—Magnolia, Cincinnati and barges, St. Louis. Weather clear and warm.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Flour dull; treble $6a7 50; family $8 50a9 50. Corn in good demand; prime to choice yellow 56c. Oats in good supply and demand at 41a43c. Bran dull at 70c. Hay—Prime $26a27; choice scarce and no sales. Pork dull at $17 50. Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders 8¾c. Bacon scarce at 9¾a10¾a10¾c. Sugar—Refined quiet; Louisiana 9¼a9¾c; centrifugals 10¾a11c. Molasses dull; prime 50c. Sugar dull; fair 9¾c; prime 10¼c. Molasses dull; prime 50c. Whisky in fair demand; Evansville 92c; Louisiana 94c; Cincinnati 96c. Coffee